

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

PARTIES AND PARTY GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE old landmarks of party have been removed. The House of Commons remembers, and sections right and left of the Speaker's chair assume, the names of the half or totally defunct organisation that formerly bore the brunt of political and senatorial battles; but the ancient parties themselves appear to be dead or dying, their bodies are decayed, and the soul that yet clings to them flickers like an expiring flame. There is not a genuine Tory left in the halls of St. Stephen's, unless it be Colonel Sibthorp; it may be doubted whether there be a pure Whig remaining, except Lord John Russell; and certainly we have no statesman who has any serious and indefeasible claim to the title of "Whiggis-simus," once jocularly bestowed upon Dean Swift, unless it be our illustrious and unfortunate ex-Premier. As for Protectionists, we may seek, and perhaps find, many in the House who yet glory in the name; but if we do, it will not be

among the chiefs of the Protectionist Ministry. Common sense and arithmetic have remodelled the factions, if they have not reformed them; the old traditions have grown dim, the old watchwords have become obsolete, and the House of Commons has sobered down into a place of hard substantial business, like a merchant's counting-office, or the private parlour of a bank. Finance has become more than ever the touchstone of political capacity; and face to face with that practical monster, the shadowy ghosts of Whig and Tory dwindle and fade away. Men who aspire to guide the affairs of this great country are compelled to range themselves either for or against Free Trade—to declare whether they are for the wealth or for the decay of nations, and to say whether they believe in or deny arithmetic and mathematics.

The great doctrine of Free Trade has thus made many converts in unexpected quarters. Since the memorable period when Sir Robert Peel broke up his party and saved his country by yielding to the force of an irresistible conviction, the progress of the ques-

tion has been as rapid as it has been remarkable. In our day we witness conversions which, though not more important, are more significant than that of Sir Robert Peel. When Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli abandon the cause of Protection, as they have virtually done, although they have not had the boldness to say so, the party revolutions of 1846 are surpassed, and have ceased to be the most remarkable in our annals.

Mr. Disraeli's able, temperate, and convicting speech on the introduction of his long-expected Budget, is so gratifying a testimony to the truth, justice, and success of the Free-trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, that Free-traders cannot do otherwise than rejoice. There is always joy over the sinner that repents and amends. Mr. Disraeli not only spoke for himself, but for his colleagues; and not only for his colleagues, but for the compact section of the House who lately fancied themselves Protectionists; and, taking that speech or oration as it stands, in its clear statements and candid avowals, and in its concealed recantations of past errors, we are irresistibly led to approve of the actual



MARRIAGE OF EARL GROSVENOR AND LADY CONSTANCE LEVESON GOWER.—THE DEJEUNER IN THE PICTURE-GALLERY OF STAFFORD-HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

policy of the Minister who made it, and as irresistibly compelled to judge of his past conduct by the new light thrown upon it by his present professions.

Much as the sensible bulk of the people will applaud Mr. Disraeli, and through him Lord Derby, for doing that which now appears to them to be safe and right and in accordance with the public interest, no one who values the honour of those foremost men who lead or sway the senate—no one who thinks high principle essential in private, and, if such a thing could be possible, doubly essential in political life—can avoid asking whether the cause of public morality has not suffered, and is not likely still further to suffer, by the personal conduct of the present Administration? The late Ministers fell; and their sworn, unyielding, and, as it then seemed, consistent opponents stepped into the places which they left vacant. No sooner were they installed in office, than they found that their predecessors were right in their general policy, through all its principal details. The Russell Ministry proposed to reform the Court of Chancery—so does Lord Derby. The Russell Ministry thought a militia bill a measure of paramount necessity—so does Lord Derby. The late Ministers proposed a Constitution for New Zealand; and they also proposed to punish the violators of the Constitution at home. The peccant borough of Sudbury having been deprived of the franchise, Lord John Russell proposed that the still more grossly delinquent borough of St. Alban's should bear it company in disgrace and in punishment, and that the franchise they had forfeited should be extended to new and rising towns; Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are endeavouring, by the aid of Parliament, to carry out these intentions, both as regards the home boroughs and the remote colony. A similar course has been pursued with the Budget. The public does not, of course, know the exact form of Budget that would have been introduced by Sir Charles Wood, if that Minister had remained in power; but it knows that he would have persevered in the Free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel—that he would have neither re-imposed a tax upon bread nor upon calicoes; that he would not have restored the Excise duty on glass, or abolished the Property and Income-tax; and that he would, in some way or other, and with more or less modification and relief to particular interests, have persevered in a course of financial policy under which the country has prospered in a most extraordinary manner. What Sir Charles Wood would not have done Mr. Disraeli has, for the very same causes, and in consequence of the very same arguments, refused to do; and what Sir Charles Wood would have attempted, Mr. Disraeli, on the same grounds of right, expediency, and sound statesmanship, has succeeded in doing.

As these particular measures are in themselves good and necessary, the country approves of their being carried; but it asks, and may well ask, why the change of Ministry? And why, of all the statesmen in the world, those very statesmen who pertinaciously, if not factiously, opposed these measures, should so quietly and as a matter of course be allowed to carry them into effect? Are principles dependant upon certain places upon certain benches in the New Palace at Westminster, or in certain arm-chairs before certain desks in Downing-street? Is there to be no morality in public men? No doubt when a right thing has to be done, it is well that it be done quickly; but there are certain persons whom good taste, no less than high honour, should prevent from doing it. Sir Robert Peel, who made the most enormous sacrifices ever made by a public man in a cause which he considered that of justice, damaged to some extent the sense of public morality; but what damage will not Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli do to it by their present proceedings? Sir Robert Peel, as soon as he was convinced, had the manliness to say so in plain terms. If he acquired office and supporters under a mistake as to his future intentions, he took care not to retain office or court friends and supporters under any false pretences. What he meant to do he openly avowed. He did not play fast and loose with his principles and convictions; and he did not manifest a sordid love of place, and carry out the policies of his adversaries in defiance of the public sentiment.

No doubt it is an advantage that the Government of Lord John Russell fell. It fell from its own weakness of men; from its gross nepotism and exclusiveness, and from the rash and repeated indiscretions of its chief. Over its decline and fall there are none to mourn but the innumerable cousins of the Russells, the Elliots, and the Greys; but were there no other men who should have tried their hands at forming an Administration? The country may be justified in looking to measures, not to men; but the axiom must not be strained too far. We must have honourable men to carry out honourable measures. There is a certain kind of reserve which is equivalent to a falsehood; and until the time, which we hope for their own sakes is not far distant, when Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and their colleagues shall boldly, openly, and in the face of day renounce Protection by their words, as well as by their deeds, they are acting in a manner to impair the public confidence in the faith and honour of public men. They are lowering the standard of political morality, and committing evil in the vain hope that good may ensue.

MARRIAGE OF EARL GROSVENOR AND LADY CONSTANCE LEVESON GOWER.

The relationship already so happily existing between the families of Sutherland and Grosvenor was still further cemented by the alliance, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., of the eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster with the youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Chapel Royal, attached to St. James's Palace, in which by the gracious permission of her Majesty, the marriage rite was to be performed, was a great point of attraction; the applications for admission were extremely numerous, but the privilege was restricted to those only connected with the family party.

It may be questioned whether Stafford House was ever seen to such great advantage as on this morning. In the grand hall the pilasters of the columns were tastefully decorated with moss, starred with primroses. Marochetti's exquisite bust of Lady Constance Gower was surrounded by a delicate garland of the white flowers of the stephanotis.

The reception-room was the banquetting-hall. In the centre, from a settee, sprang a gigantic group of lilies. Opening from this room was a balcony, with a charming conservatory for promenade.

The picture-gallery was to-day, for the first time, devoted to the purposes of festive enjoyment. Along the whole gallery, to the extent of more than a hundred feet, a table was spread out for the guests. In the centre, two circular seats of honour were arranged on either side, where the Duke and Duchess might each form the centre of a semicircle of distinguished guests.

The venerable Countess of Carlisle, attended by her son, the Earl of Carlisle, and other immediate relatives of the family, having arrived, the bride soon descended the grand staircase, resting on the arm of her noble father, the Duke, of Sutherland by her side.

Her Ladyship wore a white satin dress, covered with guipure flounces. The head-dress was of white roses entwined with the orange flower and myrtle, surmounted with a splendid veil of guipure, falling to the feet. The bodice and sleeves were of the same lace, supported in front by a magnificent carbuncle surrounded with brilliants, a present from her Majesty the Queen. A necklace of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds completed her Ladyship's toilet.

The company began to arrive at the Chapel at half-past twelve o'clock. Among the earliest were the Earl of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, the Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Stafford, Lady Blantyre, and the Marchioness of Kildare. The Duchess of Argyll wore a dress of gray silk, an elegant point lace shawl, and a *paille de fantaisie* bonnet; the Marchioness of Stafford was attired in a dress of blue moire antique, with flowers of guipure, a white silk mantle elegantly trimmed with fringe, and a bonnet of blonde trimmed with pearls and blue flowers; the Marchioness of Kildare wore a dress of embroidered muslin, a Brussels lace shawl, and a bonnet of tulle spotted with jessamine; Lady Blantyre's costume consisted of a dress of white moire antique, trimmed with blue velvet and silver, a shawl of Brussels lace, and a bonnet of the same lace, with blue flowers, feathers, and silver. Her Ladyship was accompanied by her youthful daughter, who was gracefully attired in a white costume, with an elegant hat trimmed with silver.

The three Misses Lascelles, cousins of the bride, now entered the chapel. One of these ladies, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, had been selected as a bridesmaid. The others were the Ladies Octavia, Agnes, Jane, and Theodora Grosvenor, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Adeline Fitzalan Howard, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk; Lady Louisa Cavendish, daughter of the Earl of Bur-

lington; and Lady Blanche Egerton, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, all cousins of the bride. The costumes worn by these young ladies were of white *glacé* silk, with mantles to correspond. The bonnets—particularly novel—were white lace, embroidered with green and white grass.

The bouquets worn by the bride and her attendant train consisted of a charming admixture of the queen of the orchids (*Phalanopsis amabile*), orange flowers, lilies of the valley, and the stephanotis.

The next arrivals were the Marchioness of Westminster, the Duchess of Norfolk, and Lady Foley, all of whom wore costumes remarkable for their grace and elegance.

The noble bridegroom now made his appearance, attended by Viscount Anson as his "best friend." He cordially shook hands with almost every person in the chapel.

At one o'clock the carriage containing the bride drove into the court-yard. Her Ladyship was received by the Duchess at the entrance of the chapel, and, resting on the arm of her father, entered the sacred edifice. She looked exquisitely beautiful, and as she walked up the chapel, received the hearty congratulations of her friends and relatives.

The Duchess of Sutherland wore a white *gros de Naples* dress, with flounces of guipure; a white silk mantle, having a handsome trimming of guipure touching the skirt; and a bonnet of guipure, trimmed with marabout feathers.

The Bishop of London, with the Rev. Dr. Wesley in attendance, having taken his place at the altar, the bridal party now formed. At this moment a buzz of attention was directed towards the Royal closet, and the next instant, to the great surprise of nine-tenths of the assembled party, and to the high gratification of all, the Queen, with the Duchess of Kent and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, entered from the ante-room of the Palace, which the illustrious party had reached by the garden entrance.

The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London in a very impressive manner. Her Majesty appeared to be much interested in the scene, joining fervently in the service.

At the close of the homely bridal party retired to the vestry, where the usual record was signed by the bridegroom, and attested by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and the Duchess of Norfolk.

The Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent, retired as soon as the ceremony was concluded.

The bride and bridegroom left the chapel in the noble Earl's chariot, and returned to Stafford House, where a magnificent *déjeuner* was given by the Duchess of Sutherland in celebration of the happy event. Their exit from the chapel and arrival at Stafford House were greeted by the crowd with cheers.

The Duke of Northumberland was unavoidably absent, and the Duke of Devonshire was prevented by indisposition from attending.

The *déjeuner* was served at two o'clock. In the centre of the table was placed a magnificent *gâteau de nocé*, of very beautiful design—the cake being supported by figures of the nine Muses, and forming the base of a trophy temple, from which sprang a tripod filled with rare exotics. Among the exquisite works of foreign art which adorned the table was a dessert service in Porcelain and porcelain, presented to the young bride, in token of his very grateful respect for her Ladyship's family, by Mr. Minton.

Flowers and fruits, of such rarity and in such abundance as the conservatories and forcing-houses of Trentham and Clifden alone could furnish, graced the table; the strawberries and cherries being abundant.

At the table the Duke of Sutherland had the Marchioness of Westminster on his right hand, and the Duchess of Norfolk on his left. The Duchess of Sutherland was supported by the Marquis of Westminster and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The following were among those present, in addition to the noble parents of the wedded pair:—

The Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, the Earl and Countess of Wiltshire, the Ladies Elizabeth and Katherine Grey Egerton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and Lady Mary Howard, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere and the Ladies Blanche and Alice Egerton, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess Gleanwilliam and Lady Selina Meade, the Countess Frances Wodehouse and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Countess Grey and Lady Alice Lambton, Viscount and Viscountess Brassey, Viscount Clifden, Viscount Anson, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Blantyre, Lord Frederick Leveson Gower, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Dufferin, Lady Dore, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, Lord John Manners, M.P., the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Baron Parke and Lady Parke and Miss Parke, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P., and Lady Anne Charteris, Hon. F. Leveson, the Misses Lascelles, Captain the Hon. E. Howard, M.P., and Mrs. Howard, Hon. Belby Lawley, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, Hon. W. Bagot, M.P., and Mrs. Bagot, Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Hon. James Agar Ellis, Hon. Algernon Egerton, Hon. Arthur Egerton, Hon. E. Keppel Coke, M.P., and Mrs. Coke, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Stneyd, Rev. D. Wesley, Mr. Sloane Stanley, Mr. Minton, &c.

During the *déjeuner*, the Earl of Carlisle, having been called upon, rose, and in a graceful address, proposed "the health of Lord and Lady Constance Grosvenor."

The noble Earl's remarks elicited loud approbation, and the toast was responded to with three times three hearty cheers.

The bridal cake was now immediately handed round to the guests, who soon after rose and retired to the drawing-rooms. At this period an opportunity was afforded to witness the very costly and magnificent presents made to the bride. Amongst these were her Majesty's gift of a diamond stomacher; a splendid tiara of diamonds, contributed by the Marquis of Westminster; a necklace, having a fine opal and ruby and diamond pendant, from the Duke of Sutherland; a beautiful bottle, covered over with gold, from Lord Clifden; and a jewelled butterfly necklace of rubies and emeralds from the Duchess of Argyll. The Duchess of Sutherland's present was an ebony dressing-case, with gold mountings, and elaborate torquise ornaments—a *recherche* work.

At half-past three o'clock the company arranged themselves on the grand staircase to witness the departure of the bride and bridegroom. As her Ladyship descended, she affectionately embraced each of her relatives, nor passed without some kind greeting even to the humblest of the domestics.

The noble bridegroom having handed his fair bride into a travelling carriage which was in attendance, leaped in himself, and the happy pair drove off amidst the cheers of the crowd, for Clifden, the Duke of Sutherland's seat in Buckinghamshire.



BRIDAL PLATEAU.

Among the tasteful works of art was the cake plateau, which we have engraved. It was executed in statuary porcelain, at the establishment of Mr. Alderman Copeland. The design, which is registered, consists of wreaths of orange blossom and myrtle emblems; the general effect being enriched by portions of the details in dead and burnished gold. The first copy was purchased by her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that Viscount Newark, eldest son of the Earl of Mansfield, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Mlle. de Coigny, daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Coigny.

Some workmen recently discovered, between Quievrain and Bavi, (Belgium), several Gaulish tombs, containing, however, besides a little dust, only some glass beads, apparently belonging to a necklace. It is supposed that these tombs were occupied by women. Near Valenciennes a medal has been discovered, with the date of 1405, and struck, it is presumed, to commemorate the great famine of that year. A second medal, found near the same spot, bears the date of 1343, when Humbert Dauphin (Comte d'Albon), being without children, ceded his states to the son of Philippe de Valois, on condition of his assuming the name of Dauphin and his arms. Since then the eldest son of the Kings of France has always borne the title of Dauphin.

The gross amount of all sums received and credited (including interest), by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of savings-banks and friendly societies, from the 6th August, 1817, to the 20th November, 1851, was £64,080,566 19s. 1d. The amount paid by the Commissioners during that period was £31,240,590 18s. 8d. The gross amount of interest paid and credited to savings-banks and friendly societies by the Commissioners was £23,491,621 16s. 3d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The approaching military *fête* *monstre* of Monday next, the 10th inst., engrossed almost the entire interest and attention of the public in Paris during the week. Strangers from the provinces, from England, and the adjoining Continental countries, were crowding to the capital in large numbers, to be present at the grand spectacle. The number of applications for tickets of admission exceeds 150,000.

On Wednesday the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's death (the 5th of May) was celebrated with great pomp at the Church of the Invalides, in the presence of the "Prince President," who arrived at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Minister of War, and escorted by a troop of cuirassiers. All the members of the Bonaparte family, and the Legislative and the other constituted bodies of the State, were also present in their official costume. A large crowd, collected outside the church, saluted the President with cheers, as he drove slowly, going and returning, through a narrow passage kept by the troops in the centre of the throng. At the conclusion of the service some eighty or ninety old soldiers of the Imperial armies, dressed in the uniform of the various regiments of the time of the Empire, walked in procession from the Invalides to the Place Vendôme, and deposited crowns of *immortelles* at the foot of the pillar surmounted by the statue of Napoleon. One of the garlands, which was suspended by a lancer of the Imperial Guard to the peak of the bronze eagle at the entrance of the monument, bore this inscription:—"5th of May, 1852. An offering presented to Napoleon the Great by the Philanthropic Society, composed of the remains of his army, established in Paris." The old soldiers then walked round the pillar; and having formed within the railing, they were addressed by a Lieutenant-Colonel of the line. In the evening they met together at a banquet.

A considerable decline which has taken place in the Four-and-a-Half per Cents excites a good deal of attention as to its cause; but the stringency of the press law deters the conductors of the daily journals, or the foreign correspondents resident in Paris, from communicating the alleged fact to the public, lest the circulation of falsehood should be charged to their account, and they be sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. An impression, notwithstanding, prevails that the decline is attributable to a demand having been made by the Emperor of Russia for the reimbursement of the 50,000,000 Five per Cents (lately reduced to Four-and-a-Half) of which he is the holder.

On Saturday night the ball at the Tuileries took place, which had been twice deferred, on account of the deaths of Prince Paul of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden. The President wore the uniform of a general of the army. For the first time he was preceded by an usher, who cried out to the people to make way for the Prince.

The usual weekly military review was held by the President on Sunday, in the Place du Carrousel. The troops reviewed form the third division of the army of Paris.

The question relative to the confiscation of the Orleans property, which has been taken by the Government out of the jurisdiction of the ordinary court of law, the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, and been referred to the *Section du Contentieux*, or committee on disputed affairs of the Council of State, has been made the subject of a decree addressed by the Prefect of the Seine to the President of the Civil Tribunal.

This document puts the case of the Government in its most presentable form, but it cannot remove the aspect of harsh and arbitrary injustice which the whole affair bears. The chief points relied on are as follow:—

Considering that the decree of January 22 was issued by the Prince-President of the Republic, in the plenitude of his legislative power; that, according to the terms of Art. 58 of the Constitution, it has the complete character and is to have the effect of a law;

Considering that this decree has pronounced in a definite manner the restitution to the domain of the State of the property comprised in the donation of the 7th August, 1830, made by the late King Louis Philippe to his children; that the domains of Neuilly and Montceaux are by name comprised in that donation; and that, by a second decree of March 27, the Administration of the domains was authorised to proceed with the sale of it in the forms proscribed by the sale of domain property;

Considering that the act of taking possession in the name of the State of the domains in question is only the necessary consequence of the execution of the above decrees; that all the measures taken or to be taken by the Administration to carry into effect the sale of these domains come essentially and exclusively within the attributions of the administrative authority;

Considering that the tribunals cannot claim to take cognisance of the acts of the Government and of the Administration;

Considering that the joint property which might exist with regard to a part of these domains can be no obstacle to the sale of the whole by the Administration of the Domains, without prejudice to the rights of a third party, conformably to the laws of the 15th and 16th Floréal;

Considering, therefore, that the demand formed by the heirs of the deceased King Louis Philippe, being in opposition to the above-mentioned decrees, and tending to impede the action of the Administration, the tribunal, in declaring itself competent, is in contravention to the laws which prohibit the judicial authorities from taking cognisance of the acts of the Government and of the Administration, and has violated the principle of the separation of powers;

From these motives we decree:—

"The conflict of attribution is raised in the case pending before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of Première Instance of the Seine, between the heirs of the deceased King Louis Philippe and the Director-General of Registration and Domains, in consequence of the judgment of 23d April."

Some two or three weeks are expected to elapse before the decision is finally pronounced.

UNITED STATES.

There is no political news of interest in the advices received this week from New York, and dated the 21st ult.

Kossuth was at Jersey city on the 19th, where he was received very favourably. He addressed large assemblies both at Trenton and Jersey city, and had proceeded to Newark.

Reports were rife in all quarters of floods in the rivers consequent on the breaking up of the winter. A good deal of damage has been caused by the rising of the waters in the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, particularly in the neighbourhood of Alleghany city and at Pittsburg. The water reached within two feet and a half of the great freshet of 1832, when property to the extent of a million of dollars was destroyed; on the present occasion it is estimated at 400,000 dollars.

Commodore Stevens has published a reply to Mr. Mare's challenge to try Yankee speed in sailing. The answer is to this effect:—

I regret it will not be in my power to accept the proposal of Mr. Mare, as I have at present no intention of visiting England again the ensuing season. You have the *America* in your waters; and when Mr. Mare builds a yacht of superior speed, we shall be most happy to give him a trial for the sum he mentions, whenever he will do us the favour of returning the visit I had the honour of paying the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

INDIA.

In our late edition last week, we gave a telegraphic despatch from Trieste, communicating intelligence from Bombay, dated April 3. The usual full accounts have since arrived; and from them we learn that the Calcutta portion of the Burmese expeditionary force left the Hooghly on the 25th March, the Madras troops embarked on board the Bombay squadron on the 27th and 29th, and both divisions were expected to rendezvous at Moulmein about the 4th or 5th of April. It was intended that the force should start 10 or 15 days earlier, and the delay that has taken place is much to be regretted, as the near approach of the monsoon, and the necessity of striking a blow before the setting in of that season, renders the loss of every day a matter of very serious moment.

"The promptness and vigour (says the *Bombay Times*) of the Council of the Governor-General are said to have been chilled and damped by the Executive. It had been resolved—why, it is not stated—to place General Godwin in charge of the expedition. He was the oldest Queen's officer available, and had shared in the Burmese war in 1824—reasons sufficient, one would have supposed, why some other should have been appointed. He is said to have debated and hesitated, being averse to the sudden blow originally desired to be struck, in favour of a delay till October, and a war by land and water commenced in due form."

In addition to this state of matters, the 38th Bengal Native Infantry, whose conditions of service do not require them to go beyond sea, had refused to embark for Burmah, and the 5th Native Madras Infantry had been substituted in their stead.

The extreme north-west frontier continued to be disturbed by forays of the hillmen. On the 11th of March a force of about 2500 men, consisting of the 1st troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, under Captain Baldwin; head-quarters and 600 men of her Majesty's 32d Regiment; a wing of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry; the whole of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry (Goorkas), under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Troup; the 55th Irregular Cavalry (Rishers), and a company of Sappers and Miners, left Peshawar under Sir Colin Campbell for the Pushtun country. On the 20th they were attacked by the enemy; the fighting lasted three hours, when the hillmen were beaten off. The loss is said to be considerable on both sides—100 killed and wounded. In India itself was generally tranquil.

The Nizam's dominions were in a most hopeless state; the alienation

from the ordinary purposes of the State of the sums required for paying off in part the debt due to the company had, as was anticipated, increased every species of disorder which arose from the nonpayment of the Nizam's troops, whose outrages, in consequence, had rendered life and property in Hyderabad so insecure, that a large number of the more wealthy inhabitants of the city had taken refuge within the limits of the residency. The Minister had avowed his inability to pay the contingent.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape, reaching to March 17, which is ten days later than the intelligence published last week, states that Sir Harry Smith left King William's Town on the 4th of March, with the intention of attacking the enemy's fastnesses. His forces were divided into three divisions, and consisted of the 73d, 60th Rifles, and the 43d and 12th Lancers, Artillery, &c. He had heard of his removal, but it had not altered his plans. Lady Smith was making every preparation to leave on the arrival of the new Governor.

The Legislative Council had voted £500 towards the relief of the sufferers from the loss of the *Birkenhead*.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first week of March, a patrol, having successfully attacked some Kafir kraals in the Waterkloof, were themselves attacked on their return (by combined Kafirs and Hottentots), when the following casualties took place:—Colonel Yarborough, of the 91st, slightly wounded; Ensign Hibbert, 91st, wounded; Captain Branley, Cape Corps, wounded; and twenty-six soldiers of the 91st and 74th Regiments killed and wounded.

ELICTION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST SUFFOLK.—Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, was returned as representative for East Suffolk on Saturday, without opposition. Mr. Houghton (Free-trader) was put in nomination, but he declined to go to the poll.

ATLEBURY.—At a public meeting of the electors of Aylesbury, Mr. Layard explained his political sentiments; and having promised to support Free Trade, an extension of the suffrage, and the ballot, his candidature was unanimously accepted by the meeting. Mr. Layard deprecated any intention to divide the Liberal party by coming forward, or to endanger Mr. Bethell's chances of re-election.

CARLISLE.—There are three candidates in the field; viz. Sir James Graham and Mr. Joseph Ferguson on Liberal and Free-trade principles, and Mr. W. N. Hodgson, a supporter of Lord Derby's Government. At a large open-air meeting, held on Monday, a resolution of confidence in Sir James Graham and Mr. Ferguson was agreed to.

DUNBAR.—It is said that A. J. Hope, Esq., of Bridgepark, Kent, will be a candidate for the representation of the borough of Dunbar on the next election.

DURHAM CITY.—The rival candidates for the representation of this ancient city are Mr. Granger, Q.C., the present member, Lord Adolphus Vane, son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and Mr. Atherton, a barrister on the northern circuit. There has been an active canvass during the past week by all these gentlemen.

WEST GLOUCESTER.—It is stated that Mr. Kingscote, son of the veteran Colonel Kingscote, and nephew of the Duke of Beaufort, will be brought forward as a candidate for West Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Alderman Salomons addressed a large meeting of the electors on Monday evening, at the lecture-hall of the town. The hon. member having briefly explained the import of the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, declared that he would abide by what they decided. He said that he would not at present make any appeal to the House of Commons, nor to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, although he had the option of doing so. It would only occasion greater delay and waste of property. They would shortly have a new Parliament; and if it should be their pleasure to return him again as their member, he would take his seat and act a legal part in their first proceeding; he would vote upon the appointment of the Speaker, for no oath would be required of him before he did so, and thus he would show the anomalous and abominable position of the law. The question of the oaths would then have to come before the House; and if they should then refuse to pass an act to admit him to the privileges of the Legislature, he would summon a meeting of the electors, and return them that trust which, perhaps, he could not usefully preserve. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address, a vote of confidence in him was proposed and seconded, amidst much confusion.

HARWICH.—Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., has left town for Harwich. The election is fixed for this day (Saturday). It is said that Mr. Butt will be returned without opposition. The resignation of the Solicitor-General has led to the abandonment of the petition to the House of Commons against his return.

KING'S COUNTY.—Mr. Louis Bland is at present pursuing an active canvass amongst the electors of the King's County, and has met with a very favourable reception. Two other candidates for the county are talked of, in the persons of Mr. Ambrose Cox, of Clare, and one of Judge Hall's sons. The Hon. Colonel Westmore has declared his intention of not again seeking the representation of the county. Captain Bernard's claims, however, are considered before any other, from his very liberal character as a landlord, and general position in the county.

MALMESBURY.—In consequence of the intended resignation of the Hon. James Howard, two candidates are in the field for this borough. Mr. Luce, manager of the Wilts and Dorset Branch Bank in this town, has come forward on Free-trade principles, having received a requisition from a body of the electors, and being supported by the Radical party. Mr. Audley Lovell, of Coe Park, near this place, has come forward on the Conservative interest, as a supporter of Lord Derby's Government, except in any policy that may tend to re-impose duties on articles of imported food. Both parties are sanguine as to the result of the election.

MANCHESTER.—It is now decided that the present members for Manchester, Mr. John Bright and the Right Hon. Thos. Milner Gibson, will not at the impending general election be allowed again to return to Parliament without a contest. The candidates with whom it is intended to oppose the present members are understood to be Lord Moreton, son of the Earl of Duxie, and Mr. George Loch, son of the member for Wick.

NORTHERN BURLING.—Mr. Samuel Laing, Jun., of London, and younger of Papdale (a native of Kirkwall), chairman of the Brighton Railway Company, has been persuaded to start for the Northern Burgles, in opposition to Mr. Loch. The principles of the two gentlemen are identical.

PRESTON.—A number of the friends of Mr. Townley Parker have expressed their determination to propose that gentleman at the hustings on the day of election, and to carry him to the poll.

RIPON.—Mr. Lascelles has again intimated his intention of again coming forward for this borough; but his address contains no declaration of his political sentiments.

ROCHESTER.—It is understood that two gentlemen are prepared to come forward as candidates for the Conservative interest. One is a relative of a Cabinet Minister, the other an East India proprietor, who has served the Hon. Company with distinction in several capacities. Neither of these gentlemen has hitherto sat in Parliament.

SLEIGH COUNTY.—Mr. Sheriff Swift comes forward under the special patronage of Archbishop McHale.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Hudson visited Sunderland again on Monday, to complete his canvass of electors. Mr. Seymour has left; but his cause is being pursued by his party. Mr. Fenwick is at Sunderland, and using every effort to strengthen his position; but there are no changes in the relative positions of the three candidates worth noting.

SUTHERLAND.—It is said that Sir D. Dundas, who has long and ably represented this county, is about to retire, and that the Marquis of Stafford will offer himself to the electors on Liberal principles. This rumour gains ground.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Tuesday evening Messrs. Thompson and Ayrton, two out of the five candidates for the representation of the Tower Hamlets at the forthcoming general election, attended a crowded meeting of the electors at the Manor-house, Hackney, for the purpose of stating their political views. Both gentlemen, at considerable length, addressed the meeting, which was very noisy and by no means unanimous, and finally a resolution approving them as candidates was put and carried.

WILTS (SOUTH).—It is expected that Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Long will be returned for the southern division of Wilts without a contest.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is stated that the committee of gentlemen who were desirous of retaining this building in its original position, having failed in their object, have made such arrangements for the purchase of a piece of land in the immediate neighbourhood, that it will not be removed 500 yards from its present site; and that, if it is now a nuisance to the inhabitants of Prince's-place, it is likely to be equally so in its new location, the ground alluded to being in the immediate rear of Prince's-place, between the Knightsbridge and Bromton roads, from either of which there will be convenient approaches to the Palace, that from Knightsbridge being by Rutland-gate. It is proposed to convert the building into a winter-garden and museum of science and art, the attractions of which will be occasionally enhanced by floral and other fêtes.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday last a deputation of the above society met a number of the most influential builders of Brighton, at dinner, at the Ship Hotel, in that town, for the purpose of forming a branch institution. Mr. Joshua Higgs, on taking the chair, said that their object in meeting the builders of Brighton was to induce them to form a local institution in their town, and to co-operate with the parent society, whose object was to help those who had been reduced to poverty and distress by circumstances over which they had no control. He concluded by suggesting that a committee be formed for that purpose. Mr. George Bird, in a neat speech also advocated the claims of the institution on the public for support. Mr. G. Cheseman, Jun., of Brighton, said that the builders of that town felt honoured by the invitation; and he, for one, gave the society his earnest and hearty support. The healths of Mr. Joseph Bird, the principal mover in the matter; Mr. Thomas Cox, the founder of the institution; and other toasts, having been given, the officers of the branch were appointed, and the meeting separated.

An address is about to be presented to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, the rector of Frome, by his congregation, which has already received more than 1000 signatures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL ARTHUR DE CONDORCET O'CONNOR.



This celebrated leading partisan of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, a man of daring yet chivalrously consistent spirit, was the fifth and youngest son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, in the county of Cork, by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Longfield, Esq., and sister of Viscount Longueville. The next brother of Arthur, Roger O'Connor, who succeeded to his father's property of Connerville, was also a well-known character in Ireland; he was, as well as his brother, implicated in the rebellion of 1798, and he was tried and acquitted in 1817 on a charge of robbing a mail-coach; he died in 1835. One of the sons of Roger is the present Feaguis O'Connor, M.P. for Nottingham. The family of Conner was of high standing and respectability in the county of Cork. The two brothers, Arthur, the subject of this notice, and Roger, adopted the surname of O'Connor, in consequence of a family tradition that it had been merely discontinued by an ancestor, to escape the persecution of the English Government.

Arthur O'Connor was born in 1765. From his earliest manhood he took an active part in Irish politics. He was, at the outset of his career, M.P. for Philipstown, and he soon put himself in the front of those Protestants who were then the most opposed to the proceedings of the Government in Ireland. This line of conduct was so contrary to the wishes of Arthur O'Connor's uncle, Lord Longueville, that that nobleman offered him the reversion of his estates, with a chance of succeeding to his title, if he would abandon his democratic principles. O'Connor steadily refused to do so; and it must be allowed, that during the long course of his subsequent existence, he never, for an instant, swerved from the sentiments he then professed, even though he frequently incurred loss of liberty and risk of life. O'Connor was a chief of the United Irishmen, and a member of their reasonable Directory, and, indeed, of every organised association on the ultra-Liberal side which was then entirely disaffected to the State. He, moreover, was among those who sought to procure aid from a foreign power at war with the British Crown, to carry out their views of freeing Ireland from English rule. O'Connor entered into close communication with the French Directory—a dangerous and discreditable proceeding—and in 1795 he accompanied the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald to Switzerland, where, high unto the frontier of France, they had an interview with the great republican General Hoche, who afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Ireland. Mr. O'Connor becoming personally connected with a newspaper called the *Press*, which was very violent against the Government, was imprisoned in Dublin. On obtaining his liberty, he came to London, thence went to France, and then returned. The result of this was that he had to stand his trial for high treason, together with four others, before a special commission at Maidstone, presided over by Mr. Justice Buller, on the 21st and 22nd May, 1798. The principal charge against the accused was that of inciting the King's enemies to make an invasion of the realm. The evidence was of a somewhat doubtful kind. Some of the first men in England—among them the Duke of Bedford, Sheridan, and Erskine—spoke to the character of O'Connor. All the prisoners except one, the Rev. James O'Coigley, a Roman Catholic priest, were declared not guilty. At the moment of acquittal, O'Connor was again arrested, on a warrant from the Duke of Portland, upon another charge of high treason. His friends, among whom were Sackville, ninth Earl of Thanet, attempted his rescue on the instant; swords were drawn, and a scene of extraordinary confusion arose in open court. O'Connor was nevertheless taken off in custody. Lord Thanet and a Mr. Fergusson, a barrister, were, in the April of the following year, convicted in the Court of Queen's Bench of this riot, and sentenced to heavy fines and a twelvemonth's imprisonment each. The convicted clergyman O'Coigley was executed upon Pennington Heath: he died declaring his innocence; and it has since been thought that he more probably lost his life from the excitement prevailing at the time about a French invasion, than from the strength of the actual case made out against him. Be that as it may, O'Connor was brought a prisoner to Ireland, and finally owed his preservation to a compromise entered into, at the humane suggestion of Lord Castlereagh, between the Government and those Irish rebels who remained untried, by which the latter were to unfold, without naming parties, all their dealings with France, and to have permission to leave the realm on giving security not to return without leave. Some delays occurred in the carrying out of this arrangement, pending which O'Connor and his fellow prisoners were detained in close, but unharsh, confinement at Fort St. George in Inverness-shire, under the care of the late benevolent General Stuart, then Governor of the place. At last, on the 30th June, 1802, they were liberated, and allowed to sail to Hamburg. Arthur O'Connor adopted France for his future country; he rose to high rank and distinction in her service, and became a General in the French army. In private life he was everywhere esteemed and respected. The old Republican was true to his faith to the last, for we find him, in 1847, presiding over one of those meetings for electoral reform in France which led to the dethronement of Louis Philippe, and the abolition of the Monarchy.

General O'Connor married the daughter of the famous revolutionist and President of the Legislative Assembly, Marie Jean Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet, and assumed himself the name of de Condorcet before that of O'Connor. General O'Connor died on the 23rd ult., at his chateau at Bignon, in the department of Loiret, in the Orléanais.

Mr. Daniel O'Connor, the only son of the General, preceded him to the tomb about two years ago.

General O'Connor was a man of literary ability. In conjunction with his fellow-prisoners Emmett and Macnevin, and in pursuance of the stipulation with the Irish Government which saved their lives, O'Connor wrote a "Memoir of the Origin and Progress of the United Irishmen." This was rather too violent to suit the taste of the party in power, and the Government, instead of accepting the production, suppressed it. It was afterwards published by its author; and, despite of its extreme opinions, has proved an acceptable addition to the records of that disturbed epoch. General O'Connor has since brought out an edition of his father-in-law Condorcet's works, and also some pamphlets on the political position of Great Britain and Ireland. It is to be regretted that the turbulent spirit of the times and of the men themselves should have deprived their country of the valuable talents which the three exiles, Macnevin, Emmett, and O'Connor, proved themselves really to possess. Macnevin died in 1841, an eminent physician at New York, and a professor in the medical school there. Emmett died in 1837, Attorney-General of a foreign State of New York, and a monument stands in Broadway to his memory. A foreign chateau, near the forest of Montargis, has just witnessed the death of this last of those banished relics of a frightful era of misdeeds and sedition. Had Arthur O'Connor lived in times more genial to his better feelings, he might, instead of being a rebel to England, have had the honours, not of France, but of his own country, thick upon him, and might have added another hero to that glorious roll of warriors who have achieved the united greatness of the British Empire.

ALEXANDER MACKAY.

With deep regret we announce the demise of this able and respected gentleman. Alexander Mackay was the son of Mr. Mackay, a banker of credit in Inverness, and was born in that town about 1820. He was educated at Elgin, and afterwards at Aberdeen. Family arrangements led him first to Canada, where he was destined for the colonial bar; and for some brief space practised with reputation. Journalism, however, seems to have had more attraction for Mr. Mackay than professional avocations, and accordingly he soon became the conductor of a newspaper in Toronto. After residing in Canada for several years, and travelling over a great portion of the provinces and the States, he returned home. He was speedily engaged in connexion with the *Morning Chronicle*; and so highly were his abilities estimated, that he was sent out again by that journal to the United States, for the purpose of examining the feelings of the American public on the Maine boundary, and observing the feelings of the American public on the question. His letters upon these subjects were replete with valuable information, and with clear and logical reasoning. Not long after his return, Mr. Mackay published his "Western World," a work of comprehensive grasp and great philosophical development. The book was acknowledged to be the best and most complete ever written upon the Transatlantic Republic. Its success was immediate, and the volumes became a standard authority. As one of the special correspondents of the *Morning Chronicle*, Mr. Mackay was engaged in investigating the condition of the English rural population, and rendered important services to the question of Labour and the Poor, while his versatile pen was frequently and successfully turned to other topics of general literary and political interest. Latterly Mr. Mackay determined to devote himself to political life. He joined the Reform party, and delivered many able speeches at public meetings in the metropolis upon the franchise question. He had the purpose and expectation of ultimately entering Parliament; but he for a time withdrew from home politics, and accepted from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester a mission to India, to investigate the possibility of extending the growth of the cotton plant in our Eastern possessions. Somewhat more than two years ago he departed full of hope and spirits. He died on his passage home, on the 18th ult. Mr. Mackay was a highly promising author, a rising politician, and a most amiable man.

MR. JOHN DALRYMPLE, F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon died at his residence in Grosvenor-street, on Sunday, the 2d inst., in the 49th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late William Dalrymple, a distinguished surgeon at Norwich. After studying for some time under his father, and at the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Dalrymple passed his examination before the College of Surgeons in the year 1827, and settled as a practitioner in the city of London, a locality he exchanged for the West-end in 1839. In 1832 he was elected one of the assistant-surgeons to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and, by his great skill and assiduity in the ophthalmic department of surgery, effectually laboured to sustain the high character of the institution. In 1843 he was appointed full surgeon to the hospital; and although, from the state of his health, he was under the necessity of resigning his situation, the governors evinced their sense of his services by requesting him to give his occasional assistance in consultations. In 1847 he was elected consulting surgeon to the North London Infirmary, in 1850 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1851 a Councillor of the College of Surgeons. He was one of the founders of the Royal College of Chemistry, and zealously promoted its interests to the best of his ability. In 1834 Mr. Dalrymple published his much-

prized essay on the anatomy of the human eye, and had just completed his valuable work on the pathology of that organ when his career was closed. His writings will bear lasting evidence to his skill and reputation. In private life, Mr. Dalrymple's many agreeable and amiable qualities caused him to be much loved and esteemed.

W. H. ASHPITEL, ESQ.

WILLIAM HERBERT ASHPITEL, Esq., an architect, and a magistrate for Middlesex, died at his house, in Clapton-square, on the 22d ult., in the 76th year of his age. This gentleman was educated as an architect under the celebrated Alexander (known by his extensive works, particularly the prisons at Dartmoor and Maidstone), and as an engineer under the no less known John Rennie. Mr. Ashpitel himself acquired a large practice in his profession; he had retired from it a very considerable time ago. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Peto, Esq., and leaves by her three sons and four daughters. The sons are, Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., &c., the well-known architect and antiquary; Captain Felix Ashpitel, of her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers; the Rev. Francis Ashpitel, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Senior Mathematical Scholar of the University. The eldest daughter is the wife of the Rev. W. Denton, M.A., incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Prebend*: The Rev. Charles MacKenzie, M.A., rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch-street, and Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Southwark, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories*: The Rev. Alfred Roger Taylor, B.A., to St. Stephen, Cornhill; the Rev. W. Willmot, M.A., to St. Michael Carhayes, Cornwall. The Bishopric of Christchurch, New Zealand, has been conferred upon the Rev. John Philip Gell, M.A., curate of St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, and formerly warden of Christ College, Tasmania. The new diocese of Christchurch will comprise the districts some time assigned to the new diocese of Lyttelton, and to which the Rev. Thomas Jackson was nominated the first Bishop. Mr. Jackson, however, was not consecrated. The Rev. Augustus W. D. Fellowes, M.A., minor canon of York Cathedral, has been instituted by the Bishop of Winchester to the Vicarage of Netter Wallop, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. B. Tate, M.A., on the nomination of the vicars choral of York Cathedral. The Rev. John H. Hill, A.B., rector of Cranoe, Leicestershire, to be a surrogate for the Archdeacon of Leicester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. W. Leo Howarth, late curate of Padsey, on his leaving, from the Sunday-school teachers, and other members of the congregation; the Rev. Lewis Paige, late chaplain of the gaol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Rev. Alexander Read, of Hyde, Cheshire, from the congregation; the Rev. John Richardson, of St. Barnabas, Manchester, from the No. 1 class of female scholars in St. Barnabas' Sunday-school; the Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, of Holy Trinity, Brighton, from the youthful members of his congregation. The Rev. John Hart Burgess, A.B., being about to leave the curacy of St. Stephen, South Shields, was, on Monday evening last, presented with a handsome pocket communion service, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the parishioners of St. Stephen's district, South Shields." The Rev. John William Dolignon, ten years curate of Goodstone, from the churchwardens and other members of the congregation, on his leaving; the Rev. A. A. Brigham, late curate of Warrington, from the congregation, on his leaving; the Rev. J. H. Reynolds, late curate of Rothley, Leicestershire, on his leaving; the Rev. J. J. Reynolds, late curate of St. John Baptist, Bristol, from the congregation, and particularly from the poorer portion of it, on his promotion.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—At a meeting for the conference of degrees by the University, held on Wednesday, at the rooms of the Royal Society, Somerset House (the Earl of Burlington, the Chancellor, president), it appeared from the report read by the registrar that in the past year 214 candidates had been admitted to matriculation, several of whom had distinguished themselves in science and classics. The list of honours for the year was very numerous.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, BEDFORD NEW TOWN.—The first stone of this sacred edifice, which is situated in Oakley-square, St. Pancras, and which is to form one of the seven district churches into which this parish is divided, was laid on Thursday morning, by Lord John Russell, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. Before the ceremony, divine service was performed in the temporary chapel, in High-street, Camden Town, by the Rev. Mr. Dale.

OBJECTIONABLE CHURCH DECORATIONS.—A protest, signed on behalf of a great proportion of the subscribers to the fund for building St. Luke's Church, St. Helier's, was presented to the Bishop of Winchester during his stay in Jersey. The object of the parties was to protest against the introduction of painted windows, containing representations of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, St. Luke, Christ in the manger, &c., and having various names written at the bottom of the windows, on the ground that it is contrary to the act for abolishing and putting away divers books and images, and inconsistent with the teaching of the Church. The Bishop, in his reply, stated that he could see nothing in the design of these windows to which legitimate objection could be taken. The protesting parties had erroneously supposed that one of them contained a representation of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour; it was, in fact, a medallion of the Annunciation, and the subject was treated in a manner which was usual, and he thought unobjectionable.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following appointments:—The Rev. John Lockhart Ross to the vicarage of Avebury with Winterbourne, Monks, Wilts; the Rev. Charles Trollope, to the rectory of St. Outhbert's, Bedford.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has subscribed £100 towards the funds for erecting a new church at Eighton Banks.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association was held on Wednesday night, in Finsbury Chapel; Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The body of the chapel was crowded with the friends of the principles of the association, and there was a large number of delegates from the country. The report, which was read, stated that they had, during the year, sent deputations to nearly one hundred towns, from Aberdeen in the north to the other extremity of the kingdom. The literary scheme for inculcating the society's principles by means of general literature had been successfully launched, several thousand volumes of the "Library for the Times" having been circulated. The agitation for the repeal of the Maaneth Endowment Act had led the committee to give their support to the movement against all state patronage of religion. The following resolution amongst others was adopted:—"That the recent gratuitous declaration of the Earl of Derby, that it would be a principal object of his government to uphold and extend the influence of the Established Church, was regarded by the meeting as an encouragement to increased activity on the part of the friends of the association, as betraying a consciousness that public opinion was fast ripening to a successful assault on so anomalous an institution."

The foundation-stone of a school for the children of Westmoreland parents was laid on Wednesday in Norwood-lane, near the Tulse hall Hotel, by the Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P., in the absence of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Shortly after one o'clock on Sunday afternoon the north-western portion of the metropolis was visited with a heavy storm of wind and rain, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour. Between the showers the snow fell in large flakes for some minutes, and, but for the rain, would soon have given the ground a wintry appearance. It was followed by a very cold sea, which lasted till nearly two o'clock. At five o'clock another storm passed over the metropolis, intermingled with rain and sleet.

Mr. Stafford and Capt. Duncombe have prepared and brought in a bill for the better preservation and regulation of the ports and harbours of the United Kingdom.

RIFLE SOIREE.—The Scottish Society and Hanover-park Rifle Club gave a grand *soirée* in their club-house, Hanover-park, Pocklington, on Monday evening last, which was very numerous and interesting, and presented a very pleasing appearance—the ladies, with their ball-room dresses, forming a beautiful contrast with the dark rifle costume of the members of the club, and a number of gentlemen in rich Highland dresses being present. Dancing continued until two o'clock on the following morning. The members of the Rifle Club met every Wednesday and Saturday, for manual and platoon exercise; but they have not decided on the description of arm they will adopt, as they are waiting for the decision of the Government, that they may have theirs of the same kind.

FESTIVITIES AT CHESTER.

THE houses of Wyndstey and Grosvenor have long been politically opposed. On Wednesday week they were rivals in rejoicing; for, in addition to the wedding festivities at Stafford House (illustrated on the first page), on the same day, at St. James's Church, took place the marriage of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., with his beautiful cousin, Miss Marie Emily Williams Wynn, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Williams Wynn, K.C.B. The interesting events excited the liveliest interest and sympathy at Chester, on account of the near connexion which has long and happily existed between that ancient city and the families of Eaton and Wyndstey. Accordingly, the day was celebrated at Chester with great éclat by all classes of the inhabitants. The bells of the different churches rang merrily; flags were hoisted at the Exchange, upon the church towers, and the public establishments; and the snipping at Crane and at Saltney were gaily dressed. The house fronts were decorated with laurel and other evergreens, intertwined with knots of ribbon and other hymeneal devices. At Eaton Hall, the clergy, gentry, and principal tenantry of the Marquis of Westminster were hospitably entertained. In Chester there was a public dinner at the Royal Hotel, in honour of the nuptials of Lord Grosvenor; and at the Feathers Hotel, in compliment to the noble Lord, and also to Sir Watkin Wynn; there were commemorations at the schools and other public institutions of the city. In the evening the house-fronts were illuminated with brilliant and characteristic devices; crowns and stars blazed in every direction, speeding upon the quaint old gables of past ages the ependial illumination of our own. We have engraved the festive scene upon the ensuing page.



FETE AT CHESTER, IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGES OF EARL GROSVENOR AND OF SIR WATKIN W. WYNN, BART.—(SEE PAGE 362.)

MAY-DAY IN THE NEW FOREST.

The little village of Burley, in the New Forest, Hampshire, was the scene of a very interesting festivity on Saturday last, the 1st of May; and whilst we reflected on the pretty scene which there surrounded us, we rejoiced that our pages might still further extend this pleasure by illustration, and be perhaps the means of stimulating some of the richer inhabitants of such localities, in future years, to adopt a somewhat similar celebration of May-day; and show how trifling expense, trouble, and good management may insure much happiness to a class who enjoy but little of the sweets of this life.

Burley is delightfully situated in one of the loveliest parts of the New Forest, the prettiest spot in which was selected for the day's pleasure and amusement to the children belonging to the church and chapel schools. And here we would express our gratification at finding the promoters of the *fête* permitted no sectarian views of their own to induce their favouring one class of children above another.

This lovely spot is known to the foresters as Shabbon-bottom. It is a long-extended lawn, the smooth grass of which appeared more luxuriant in contrast with the heath and furze, the bright and golden blossom of which added not a little to the enchantment of the scene; bounded by gently rising eminences, and shaded here and there by beeches varied by the darker hue of holly, which were growing in pretty knolls about the hills. A Maypole was erected in the centre of the

lawn, tastefully decorated with green and garlands; and at a little distance was a tent, wherein cake, buns, oranges, gingerbread, &c. were most liberally distributed.

At three o'clock, the children, numbering 140, came upon the lawn, preceded by an excellent brass band, and accompanied by W. Clement D. Esdaile, Esq., of Burley Park; and Mrs. Laurence Hill, of Burley Lawn; the originators of the *fête*.

The May Queen, chosen by lot from the three best girls of each school, walked under a muslin canopy tastefully decorated, and surmounted by a floral crown, supported by her four maids of honour.

Many visitors from Ringwood, the neighbouring town, and Burley, with the parents of the children, conducted to make a large assemblage. A dance round the Maypole was commenced, whilst its outspreading ornaments of natural form and growth, in the shape of boughs and branches of evergreen, interspersed with the stag-horn, characteristic of the Forest, were hung around with sundry little presents to be afterwards distributed, that no child might go empty-handed from the gay scene.

The amusement was diversified by the approach of a "Jack-in-the-Green," who danced to the lively strain of two cornopians.

After a plentiful supply of cake and tea, the children were addressed by the Rev. C. H. Maturin, vicar of Ringwood, and the Rev. Benjamin Maturin, the curate. They took the opportunity of imparting very excellent advice—in terms so simple, that the youngest child might understand; and in matter so important, that the oldest present might with profit take it to himself.

Thanks were proposed to Mr. Esdaile, who, though a resident at Burley Park of but six months, has already, by his active benevolence, endeared to himself all the inhabitants in the village. Rustic games followed, and not only kept the children, but their older participators, till the lengthened shades of evening warned them to depart. Before separating, however, the various presents were distributed; and we saw nicely-dressed dolls, bookmarks, housewives, bags, with other gifts, carried away by happy girls; from which we suspected what we afterwards learned, that the fair hands of many ladies of the place had not been inactive in this labour of love. Ninepins, balls, bags of marbles, tops, &c. were distributed amongst the boys. To the Queen of the May a nicely-bound Bible was presented by Mrs. Esdaile; in handing which the husband of that lady made a very suitable address, reminding one and all of the children assembled, that, however happy the day may have been to them, such happiness, at the most, was but for a season; that true joy was to be found in the path of righteousness, and the book he then presented would direct the way to treasures that faded not, to the peace which the world cannot give, and to happiness which will endure for ever.

The band, which had played with great spirit during the games, concluded the entertainment with the National Anthem. The weather was most propitious, the sun shining brightly. The children's holiday was made a general one; and the clean, neat, and tidy appearance of the dwellers of the New Forest, contrasted strongly with the pale and careworn countenances, &c. of the indwellers of the crowded town to which we were about to return.



MAY-DAY, 1852, AND MAYPOLE IN THE VILLAGE OF BURLEY, NEW FOREST, HANTS.



"ASSAM GIRL."—BY H. WARREN.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

WATER-COLOUR painting is an art peculiarly popular in this country, and with good reason; our landscape scenery, viewed under the influence of so various aerial effects, presenting so many inducements to amateurs to try their hand, not content with admiring the works of the professional artist. Under these circumstances, the two tiny Galleries of the twain Societies in Pall Mall always possess more practical interest in the eyes of the majority of their visitors than do the large and more pretentious rooms of the Academy itself; and the best "bits" by the most accomplished hands are earnestly sought after and purchased, both as models for imitation and for the decoration of the domestic studio.

In the Old Society, Copley Fielding deservedly stands at the head of the class of landscape-painters. Of his several works exhibited, we are particularly pleased with the "Snowdon" (28); the "Bamborough Castle" (81), with storm effects at sea; the "View of Lancaster" (98), warm and tranquil in effect; the "Old Pier at Brighton" (127); "Windsor Castle, from the Forest" (138); and the "View between Pont Aberglasslyn and Tan-y-bwlch, Merionethshire, looking down the Traeth Mawr" (156), though the sky certainly struck us as being of too deep a blue. J. Callow's "Mont Orgueil Castle, Jersey" (47), is a nice piece of architectural landscape; his "Entrance to Yarmouth Harbour, Norfolk" (92), under the influence of a brisk gale, is extremely bold and spirited. William Callow is highly successful in his "Distant View of Ross, on the Wye" (52); E. Duncan, in his "Cockle-gatherers" (184), on the sea-coast in South Wales, and other sea pieces; and George Fripp shows happy treatment in very many examples, notably so the Kilchurn Castle, Argyllshire (90), the tone of which is delicately aerial. Carl Haag has some warm pieces of the classic style. Hunt's fruit and flower pieces we have already mentioned with honour; his "Village Pet" (243) is a creation to look and wonder at—a worthy mate for his famous ugly boy. J. Jenkins has several studies of historical personages and fancy subjects, amongst which the "Rebekah" (245) and the "Ruth" (263), both very pretty, are companions. We engrave the latter, which is to be admired for its simple unaffected treatment, as well as for the colouring, which is delicate and effective.

In the New Society's room, amongst many productions of high merit, the great picture by L. Haghe (74), "The Audience Chamber of the Magistrates du France de Bruges," is entitled to distinguished rank, both as a work of art and an archaeological curiosity; and the general character of the apartment, which Mr. Haghe has presented in the richest colouring, tells of the feudal and municipal grandeur of the middle ages.

We next introduce to our readers the extremely clever and characteristic study by H. Warren, of "A Slave Girl of the Sing Foo Tribe of Assam," which we have engraved. The peculiar features of the great Oriental families are well defined; the drapery is loosely wrapped round the body, after the fashion of the country, and the occupation of our subject, that of bearing water from the spring, in tubes of bamboo cane, tells of the requirements and the primitive habits of her race. The colour of the original is rich and truthful.



"RUTH."—BY J. JENKINS.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

evening, the Countess had a reception, which was attended by a brilliant coterie of the fashionable world. His Royal Highness the Count d'Aquila, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the *réunion* with their presence.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

The annual meetings in the month of May, at which the numerous religious and charitable societies that form the noblest characteristic of the institutions of the metropolis render "an account of their stewardship" during the past year, have begun to take place. A summary notice of the proceedings of the more important of these meetings is given below:—

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-eighth anniversary meeting of this society, the object of which is exclusively to circulate the Bible, was held on Wednesday at Exeter-hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. Amongst those present were—the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Cashel; Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M.P.; the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Chichester; the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Bishop of Bombay; the Hon. and Rev. J. A. Powys, Lord Charles Russell, Lord Calthorpe, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.; Samuel Gurney, the Chevalier Bunsen, &c. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Mr. Brown reading the 19th Psalm. The noble chairman read a letter which had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his Grace's high sense of the value of this society. The noble Lord proceeded to express his deep and heartfelt gratitude to God for the position and prospects of the society, blessed as it was beyond all former precedent in its operation. In the course of the proceedings apologies from the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquess of Blandford, Sir G. Grey, the Rev. Dr. Campling, and others, for inability to attend, were announced. From the elaborate reports, foreign and domestic, of the proceedings of the society, we glean the following interesting statistical facts:—The entire receipts of the year ending March 31, 1852, amounted to £108,449 0s. 10d., being an increase of £118 18s. 2d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the society have amounted to £56,683 8s. 1d., including £34,100 19s. free contributions from auxiliary societies. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments is £51,765 12s. 9d. The issues of the society for the year are as follows:—From the depot at home, 805,180; from depôts abroad, 349,461; total, 1,154,642, being an increase of 7,025 over those of last year. The total issues of the society now amount to 25,402,309 copies. The expenditure during the past year has amounted to £103,930 9s. 10d. The society is under engagements to the extent of £52,341 2s. 7d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Roden, the Bishop of Cashel, and several other speakers; and resolutions in support of the objects of the society were unanimously agreed to.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 72nd anniversary meeting of this society was held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's-street; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. Major F. S. Sotheby, C.B. (the hon. military secretary), read the report, from which it appeared that in the past year 27 of her Majesty's ships had been furnished with 1278 Bibles and Testaments, including the five vessels going out, under Sir Edward Belcher, in search of Sir John Franklin and his associates. These books are always thankfully received. To the Royal Marines, of the different divisions, 310 copies have been furnished to military hospitals, barracks-rooms, and schools of different garrisons; 5818 copies have been issued to canal boatmen, bargemen, and sailors, and schools for boatmen's children. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the past year is 20,238; making a general total of 555,446 copies distributed since the formation of the society. The total receipts of cash during the past year amount to £2278 5s. 7d.; the disbursements, £2274 16s. 3d.; which, with the balance last year, leaves in the treasurer's hands £69 6s. 3d.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Lord Bishop of Oxford presided at the general meeting of the society, held on Tuesday. The Bishops of St. Asaph and Cape Town, the Dean of Norwich, Archdeacon Shortland, with a large number of members of the society, were present. The society placed £2000 at the Bishop of Cape Town's disposal, for the erection of an additional seat in the east province, and held out a hope of further aid for the see of Natal. £6000 was then voted, in three equal sums, for Borneo, Sierra Leone, and the Mauritius Bishops. Several other grants were made for places in the colonies, Scotland, Ireland, and destitute districts in England and Wales. The Bishop of Oxford feelingly alluded to the self-denying labours of the Bishop of Cape Town, who has long been a member and correspondent of the society. Sixty-five new members were elected.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—On Thursday evening a meeting of this charity was held at Exeter-hall (A. Rooker, Esq., Mayor of Plymouth, in the chair), when a report was read, which stated that the number of schools in connexion with the society, within five miles of the metropolis, amounted to 681, the teachers to 13,220, and the scholars to 138,891, the average attendance being 97,241. In the provinces, also, the progress of the society was very encouraging. The receipts of the year had been £1751 12s. 8d., and the expenditure £1868 6s. 1d. The report was adopted, and a number of resolutions carried in support of the institution.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the anniversary meeting of this society was held at Exeter-hall, Strand; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The report stated that the society had stations in East and West Africa, Greece, Turkey, Jerusalem, India, Ceylon, China, New Zealand, the West Indies, and North-West America. The number of clergymen employed this year is 162; and the lay teachers, 1657. The number of attendants on Christian worship at the society's missions throughout the world is 107,000; the number of communicants, 15,302; and the number of scholars in their schools, 40,000. The receipts of the society for the past year, in the United Kingdom, amounted to £107,699 5s. 10d.; while the receipts in different parts of the world were £10,975 4s. 4d., making the gross income from all sources £118,674 10s. 2d., being an increase over the receipts of the previous year of £6421 11s. 7d. The expenditure of the year was £104,219 9s. 8d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Winchester, J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., Chevalier Bunsen, Rev. W. Keane, from India; Dr. Dyer, of Philadelphia; J. C. Ryle, R. H. Cobbold, O. E. Vidal, Bishop Designate of Sierra Leone, and R. Bickersteth; after which a collection was made in aid of the society's funds.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—On Thursday this society held its annual meeting at Exeter-hall; J. Plimpre, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the income of the society was £23,200, with a retiring fund for missionaries of £125, and an almshouse building fund of £124. 1,176,605 visits had been made, 107,713 sick and dying comforted; reading visits, 358,581; tracts distributed, 1,750,000; there being an increase of one-third owing to the Great Exhibition. The children sent to ragged schools numbered 596; and drunkards reclaimed, 384. Of unfortunate women, 138 were placed in asylums, 35 restored to home and parents, 38 rescued from vice, making a total of 211. The number of missionaries was 270, showing an increase of 125. The report was unanimously agreed to, after speeches from the Chevalier Bunsen and several other distinguished and rev. gentlemen.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this large society was held at Exeter Hall, Strand; Mr. John Henderson, of Glasgow, in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that the receipts of the year amounted to £111,730 19s. 9d., and the expenditure to £111,555 14s. 4d. The society has missionaries employed in Ireland, France, Wurtemberg, the East and West Indies, Africa, America, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, &c., to the number of 476, with 782 paid agents, 847 unpaid agents, and 70,841 scholars attend its schools. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr. Hannab, President of the Conference, Dr. Spencer, P. Percival, &c.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Thomas Hankey presiding), the report represented the society as almost entirely free from the liabilities to which it was hitherto subject (£650). The Sailors' Church continued to hold an important place amongst the operations of the society; and in connexion with the church there was a Sunday-school, having an average attendance of 100 children, and 13 teachers. A relieving and sick visiting society was also in useful operation. The sailors' boarding houses were under a system of regular visitations. The missionaries had distributed 2600 bibles and testaments (English and foreign), and nearly 60,000 tracts. After reviewing the proceedings of the auxiliary societies in various parts of the country, the report concluded with a brief statement of facts relating to seamen, from which it appeared that by a return made last year to the House of Commons, there were, on the 31st December, 1850, registered at the various ports, as composing the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom, 24,799 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 3,396,791 tons; and 1185 steam-vessels, with a tonnage of 168,342 tons. Of this number 2719 sailing vessels, tonnage 603,377 tons, and 333 steam-vessels, tonnage 67,316 tons, were registered in the port of London. To man this fleet the United Kingdom employed about 300,000 seamen, who were the peculiar objects of the labours of this society, and of whom 15,000 might usually be found in the port of London alone at any given time.

BRITISH LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity was held in the board-room of the institution; Edward Ward, Esq., in the chair. It was stated in the report that during the last six months 131 patients had received the benefits of the charity, and the applications for admissions were daily increasing. The accounts showed a balance of £35 1s. 5d., whilst there were outstanding claims far exceeding that amount. A deficiency in the funds had arisen in a great measure from the large and unavoidable outlay occasioned by the erection of the new hospital in Brownlow-street. After the transaction of the routine business, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—On Thursday the first annual meeting of this society was held—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presiding—when a series of resolutions was carried, approving the objects of the society, and pledging the meeting to its support. It appears that the society are about to erect a block of buildings in the worst part of St. James's, that behind the Broad-street brewery, sufficient to accommodate sixty-four families at reasonable rates, without interfering with their independence or their privacy, as has been too often the case in the model lodging-houses.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME.—On Thursday evening the annual meeting of this institution was held in Exeter-hall; J. Bevan, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that out of 100,000 servants in the metropolis, one-tenth were always out of employ. The usefulness of the homes was shown by the fact that 4200 inmates had been received, and that of 23,200 persons placed in the registry, the greater number had obtained situations. The income of the past year had been £374 6s. 5d., and the expenditure £363 9s. 3d. The report was adopted, rewards given to a number of servants for faithful service, and some formal business transacted.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the members of this institution was held at the offices in the Adelphi—Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair—when a reward of £11 was awarded to crews of poor fishermen on the coast of Cork, who had saved a portion of the crew of the Austrian brig *Nuovo Zelante*, which ran upon a rock in a fog at Turf Island, near Crookhaven, on the 21st of March. Some other rewards having been awarded, the proceedings terminated.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.—The first anniversary dinner of this institution was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern; Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the establishment has now been in active working for rather more than two years, and has at present no fewer than sixty ladies under its care. The expenses are met by a small weekly payment on the part of the inmates, and leave only the expenses of rent, taxes, and wages to be defrayed by public contributions. The heavy outlay, however, required for the fitting-up of the establishment, has caused an expenditure of which nearly £500 is still unliquidated. The contributions announced at the dinner amounted in all to £391 15s.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The Earl of Carlisle presided on Wednesday night at the anniversary festival of this institution, and was supported by Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., John Gurney Fry, Esq., and several other philanthropic gentlemen. In the course of the evening it was stated that the hospital relieved during the year 13,452 poor persons. The total daily number of instances in which advice and medicines have been dispensed amounts to nearly 50,000 per year. One prominent claim possessed by this hospital to public support is its proximity to the poor and densely-populated eastern districts of the metropolis. A large number of gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion were present, and dined at a separate table. Although they formed, numerically, the smaller portion of the guests, their names figured conspicuously in the list of subscriptions announced, which amounted to upwards of £1100.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the board of management of the above institution, in Bloomsbury-square, it was stated that the most active endeavours were being made to expedite the intended increase of in-door accommodation. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., the Earl of Shaftesbury will take the chair at the anniversary festival. Already a very numerous list of noble and distinguished individuals have signified their intention of supporting his Lordship as stewards.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke in the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the society had issued the following publications during the past year; viz. "The Privy Purse Expenses of Charles II. and James II." 2. "Chronicles of the Grey Friars of London." 3. "Promplourum; an English and Latin Dictionary." 4. "The Household Book of the Princess Elizabeth during her residence at Hatfield."

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the tenth annual meeting of these schools, in the School-room, West-street. It appeared by the report that was read, that during the past year there had been an increase of 300 scholars. The industrial and reading classes for men, women, and lads, which are attached to the ragged schools, were represented to have been most numerously attended. Out of the adult pupils, twelve had emigrated during the year. Attached to the schools there is also a night refuge for the entirely destitute, in which 2000 persons were housed and provided with bread since its opening in May last. During the year the receipts by subscriptions and donations have been £1068, and the expenditure £964, leaving a balance of £104 in the hands of the treasurer.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—Lord Robert Grosvenor presided over the first annual meeting of the committee and subscribers to a testimonial to perpetuate the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge, held on Saturday last at the Freemasons' Tavern. Soon after the decease of the late Duke of Cambridge, it was arranged that a monument should be raised to his memory, which should take the shape of an asylum for the widows and officers of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army. The report, which was adopted at the above meeting, stated that the subscriptions amounted to £3306; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert subscribed 200 guineas; that the present Duke of Cambridge had granted an eligible site for the asylum at Kingston, Surrey; that a design had been selected, and a contract for the erection of the building at an outlay of £3790 had been entered into. In twenty-nine regiments and depôts £697 had been subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Thursday the anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which upwards of 436 members of the trade attended, under the presidency of Sir Henry Meux. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that the recent alterations in the institution, by the building of the chapel and the ladies' wing, left a deficiency in the funds of £25,000, which, however, in the course of the evening was very considerably reduced by a most liberal and munificent subscription.

THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.—On Tuesday evening, at the rooms of Mr. John Chapman, 142, Strand, a number of gentlemen, authors, publishers, and booksellers held a meeting, convened by circular, "to agree on such an expression of opinion" on the question of the dispute in the bookselling business "as may hasten the removal of the present trade restrictions on the commerce of literature." The circular further intimated that the expediency of the advocates of free trade in books seeking an interview with Lord Campbell, Mr. Grote, and Dr. Millman, the "arbitrators" selected by the opposite parties, would be submitted to consideration. Mr. Charles Dickens (who was called upon to act as chairman) said, that on being requested to take the chair he had, in the first instance, declined, on the ground that they had met to discuss what was a booksellers' question, and not an authors' question. He was, on principle, most strongly opposed to any system, in any commercial direction, of exclusion or restriction. He held that every man, whatever his calling, must be left to the fair and free exercise of his own honest thrift and enterprise. Holding that opinion, he was there that night to make a protest against a particular system of restriction; and he trusted that a satisfactory result would be obtained. Letters were read excusing the absence of the writers, and expressing approval in the purposes of the meeting, from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Professor De Morgan, Mr. Henry Cole, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. George Combe, Mr. J. McCulloch (of the Stationery Office), Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and other gentlemen. Mr. Chapman, Mr. Robert Bell, Mr. T. Saunders, Mr. Charles Knight, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and several resolutions affirming the principles of free trade in books were carried. A conversation then took place in reference to the suggestion to wait upon Lord Campbell. It was ultimately decided that Mr. Chapman should wait on his Lordship, and should convey to him the resolutions and the views of the meeting. Mr. Dickens undertook to write to Lord Campbell, and to explain that the meeting had declined to appoint a committee as a deputation, on the ground that as the only appeal made by the gentlemen constituting the meeting was to the public, it would not be courteous to his Lordship to act in a manner implying in itself an acceptance of his definitive umpirage. Mr. Bush, however, made it understood that, as an individual, he should certainly attend the deputation of the Association of Booksellers to Stratheden House.

EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The sixty-fourth general meeting of this company was held on Monday. From the report of the auditors, which was then presented to the proprietors and policy holders, it appeared that during 1851 new assurances were completed insuring the sum of £223,005 3s., and representing new income to the amount of £7380 17s. 11d.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE.—On Wednesday the workmen were busily engaged laying the foundations for the enlargement of the Old Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, the Corporation of London having purchased the ground on the site of the late fire in Seething-lane, Tower-street, on which they intend erecting a roomy building. The present market being found to be very inconvenient for trade, the enlargement will be completed in as short a time as possible, and rendered fire-proof. The contemplated improvements will amount to about £5000.

At an early hour on Thursday morning property to the amount of some thousand pounds was destroyed by fire on the premises of Messrs. Myers, clothiers, Houndsditch, opposite Aldgate Church. The flames were not extinguished for two hours. The family had a very narrow escape with their lives.

RIVER STEAMERS.—LAUNCH.—The necessity of having fast river boats induced the directors of the Woolwich Steam-packet Company to order one to be built by Mr. Thompson, on the same diagonal principle as was introduced by Mr. O. W. Lang, the designer, and Mr. Thompson, the builder of the *Banshee*, now serving as a mail steam-packet on the Mediterranean station, the diagonal principle having obtained a speed from wood which has never been attained by iron vessels. On Tuesday the new steamer was launched with the usual ceremonies. She is 125 feet in length, with 15 feet breadth of beam, and is named the *Nymph*.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolitan districts for the week ending Saturday, May 1, were—Males, 806; females, 730; total, 1536. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 524; females, 502; total, 1026. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 903, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 993. Compared with the calculated amount the mortality of last week exhibits an excess of 33; and hence it appears that though, as was shown in last return, the public health has improved since March, it is not yet in so favourable a state as might be expected at this period of the year. In comparing the results of the last two weeks, it will be seen that there is again a slight increase in deaths referred to the principal pulmonary complaints, except consumption, these caused by bronchitis having risen from 71 to 85, those by pneumonia from 61 to 67, and the total of this class from 172 to 187, while the corrected average of the ten weeks corresponding to last is 145. The zymotic class has also increased in the two weeks from 204 deaths to 239 (while the corrected average is 190), arising partly from scarlatina. This disease, which was fatal in the previous week to 38 children, numbered last week 45 cases, and prevails considerably at present; hooping cough rose from 35 to 42.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Tuesday; the mean of the week was 29.762 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 48.6 degrees, which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and above it on Monday, Thursday, and Friday. It was lowest on Tuesday, when it was only 42.5 degrees; and highest on Friday, when it was 53.8 degrees. The general direction of the wind was E.N.E. during the first three days, then S.W., and on Saturday N.N.E.

[The following appeared only in our Late Edition of last week]:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

THE BUDGET.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Bernal in the chair. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was incumbent upon him to call the attention of the House to the state of the finances. Of late years great commercial changes had taken place, and great party changes also, and therefore he hoped he would receive the grave attention of the House. When he recollected that upon the financial condition of the country depended the greatness and the prosperity of the country, he hoped he would receive a fair and impartial hearing. It was necessary for them to remember, that when, in consequence of the late commercial policy, a great falling off had taken place in the revenue, they ought to supply the deficiency in the best way they could. There were three modes of raising revenues. By duty on foreign commodities—by taxation of home manufactures—or by direct taxation. With respect to the first mode he must say there was a considerable branch of the revenue still raised by it; and if he observed what occurred with respect to the Customs during the present Parliament, he did not see a very encouraging prospect of any increase of Customs duty, at least in the present Parliament. He would refer to the year 1842, which was an epoch of a new system in their finance; and by referring to the period since, he found that in every one of those years there had been a reduction of the duty upon foreign articles. They had in those ten years reduced the duty on coffee, timber, wool, and sugar, and an amazing number of other articles. The reduction of the Customs duty since 1842 was systematic and continuous. Since 1843—that was in ten years—they had struck off a sum in the aggregate of nine millions sterling. It would be but presumption on his part to suppose that the present House of Commons would supply that deficiency by increasing duties on foreign commodities. Well, then, he had to see whether it could be made up by a duty on the industry of this country. There was a party in the House which maintained that the excise duties should be repealed. If there was a party who opposed the supply by import duties, and another who maintained that the excise duties should be repealed, what was the prospect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? (Cheers.) During ten years they had reduced the Customs nine millions, and during that period also they reduced nearly a million and a half in the Excise duties. (Cheers.) But that was not all. Why, on this day week, a member of the late Ministry (Mr. Milner Gibson), an active member of the League, came forward and proposed a further reduction to the extent of £1,400,000. Not only, therefore, with respect to the Customs, but also to the Excise, any Chancellor of the Exchequer would have much difficulty in making up the deficiency from either of those two sources. Then he had to consider the third source, and that was to get revenue from direct taxation. (Cheers.) During the same ten years they had had some experience of the temper of the House with respect to this third mode of raising revenue. It was in 1842 that the property and income-tax had been introduced, and introduced apologetically, to meet an emergency, and even then the masses were excluded from its operation, and it could only be renewed by frequent discussions in that House, and before the end of ten years its existence had been renewed but for one year, and that, too, on the condition that it should be submitted to a committee up-stairs. With respect to direct taxation, therefore, the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was as hopeless as with respect to the Customs and Excise. After enlarging upon the difficulties attending on the imposition of direct taxation, as exemplified in the Income-tax, and referring to the committee which had investigated that question, as showing that it could only be based on the vicious principle of exemption (as applicable to permanent and temporary incomes), the right hon. gentleman proceeded to say that the time must shortly come when the House should arrive at definite results on the principles of finance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was now looked upon as an object more of prey and plunder. All looked to present purposes when applying to him—no one looked to the future. The consequences of an examination of the last ten years brought him to the conclusion that the House of Commons disapproved of the three methods he had referred to. He would now call the attention of the committee to the income and expenditure of the year. It was in February, 1851, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer made his estimates for the financial year 1851-2. He estimated that he would have for the year ending April, 1852, a revenue of £52,140,000, whereas the actual revenue received amounted to £52,468,317. (Cheers.) The right honourable Baronet (Sir Charles Wood) was fully entitled to that cheer. But even the statement of these figures did not do him sufficient justice, for the actual income exceeded the estimate, while a vast remission of taxation had taken place. In that period the right hon. gentleman had repealed the Window-tax, by which £640,000 a year was lost, after allowing for the substitution of the house tax, and concurrently there was in the year a great reduction of the duties on coffee and timber, and a considerable reduction in the sugar duties. Notwithstanding these reductions on these most important articles of consumption, the income of the year exceeded the estimate of the right honourable gentleman by more than £300,000. (Cheers.) When he made his estimate last year the right honourable Baronet anticipated for the Customs—£20,400,000, and he anticipated from the reduction of the duties on sugar, coffee, and timber a loss of revenue which he placed in his Budget at £4,000,000; therefore his estimate of revenue of the Customs really was £20,000,000; whereas, in fact, they produced £20,673,000. The differential duties on coffee were reduced to an uniform duty of 3d.; and which led to this effect. On foreign coffee there was an increased import of 3,448,000 lb. between the years ending April, 1851, and April, 1852; nor was this increase obtained at the expense of the growers of British colonial coffee. In 1851 we imported 28,216,000 lb.; and in 1852, after the reduction of the duty and simultaneous with the increase of foreign coffee, we imported 29,100,000 lb. (Cheers.) In 1851 there were 30,299,000 lb. of foreign and of colonial coffee imported, and in 1852 there were 34,964,000 lb. (Cheers.) The loss of revenue calculated for the reduction was £500,000; the actual loss was £150,000. (Cheers.) The estimated loss of the reduced duty on foreign timber was £200,000; the actual loss was £100,000. The effect of the reduction as regarded the importation of timber was, that there had been a large increase of foreign and colonial importation. But while there was thus a loss to the revenue from the reduction of duties on coffee and timber, the effect of the reduction of duty on sugar was remarkable. In 1851 there was imported of foreign and colonial sugars 7,200,000 cwt., and in 1852 this had been increased to 7,613,000 cwt.; and since the alteration of the duties in 1840 the increase in the consumption had been 7,900,000 cwt. In 1851 we imported 5,093,000 cwt. of British colonial sugars, and in 1852 we imported 5,207,000 cwt. (Cheers.) During the last six years the consumption of sugar in this country had increased to 95,000 tons, being 35 per cent on the consumption of 1846. (Cheers.) As regarded revenue, the anticipated loss was estimated last year at £340,000; the actual loss was £309,000. (Cheers.) With respect to the other estimates of the right hon. Baronet last year, he anticipated for the Excise £14,000,000, and there was received £14,540,000. He estimated for Stamps £6,310,000; he received, or rather the present Government received for him—(A laugh)—£6,346,000. He estimated the taxes at £4,348,000; they realised £3,619,000. He estimated the Property-tax at £5,300,000; the Property-tax had produced £5,283,000. The revenue from the Post-office had also greatly exceeded the estimate of the right honourable gentleman, notwithstanding the expense of the census. The woods were estimated at £160,000, but realised £190,000. The miscellaneous estimates were £262,000, but had realised £287,000, and the old stores, instead of £450,000, realised £395,000. Upon the whole, the right hon. gentleman had left a surplus of income over revenue of £2,176,998. (Cheers.) He now came to the estimate of the present year. The expenditure for the year was £51,163,979. The interest on the funded and unfunded debt and Exchequer Bills was £30,550,000. The army and commissariat estimates were £6,491,333; the navy, £6,493,000; the ordnance, £2,450,000; and the civil list, £4,182,086. The next vote was for the Kaffir war: £400,000 had already been voted for that war, and he had hoped that would be the last; but he had been disappointed. Under the circumstances he was obliged to ask for a further vote of £200,000. The Kaffir war would therefore be in the estimate £600,000. He also had to propose a vote for the militia of £350,000. The total of the estimated expenditure would therefore be £51,163,979. He now came to consider the sources of supply. (Cheers.) He anticipated from the Customs a lesser sum than was realised last year, which he attributed in some degree to the Exhibition and other reasons, and he had further to calculate a reduction on account of the sugar duties, which would not be very much under £150,000. Upon the whole he would take the Customs at £20,572,000, which was about the sum in 1850. With respect to the Excise, he estimated the revenue at £14,604,000. He estimated the Stamps at £6,339,000. The taxes he was obliged to take at £3,090,000, the revenue of last year being £3,691,791. The Property-tax for this year was only half of that of last year, in consequence of the mode of making up the accounts. He took it at £2,641,500; and the Post Office at £938,000; Woods at £235,000; miscellaneous at £26,000; and old stores, at £400,000; making altogether the sum of £48,983,500—leaving a deficiency of £2,180,479. With respect to the Property and Income-tax, the accounts would only include the half-year, and he estimated the sum from that source at £2,641,500. There had been no diminution in the Property and Income-tax for the last two years. In 1850 the tax was £5,727,000; in 1851, £5,739,000; and in 1852, £5,758,000. There was in schedule D a diminution in the year 1849, in consequence of the commercial depression of 1847; but the result from that schedule had since rallied. As far as that schedule was concerned the state of the country was one of sound and general prosperity. (Cheers.) It was, however, his duty to say that there were classes in the country who were suffering, and that suffering began to tell on the revenue. Upon that subject, however, it was his duty to speak out, and he believed the revenue would this year suffer to the extent of £150,000 as far as the owners and occupiers of the soil were concerned. He estimated the sum for the year for the Property and Income Tax at £5,187,000. Upon the whole, he estimated the Income at £51,625,000, and the expenditure at £51,163,979, leaving a surplus on the year of £460,021. It appeared to the Government, then, under these circumstances, that there was but one course open to them to pursue, and one which he hoped the committee would sanction. The Government could not recommend the reduction of indirect taxation until some mode of direct taxation had been agreed upon. They deemed it most pernicious to reduce indirect taxation, while direct taxation was raised from a limited number. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, he felt bound to announce that he would move the continuance for one year of the duty on property and income. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the committee that the Income-tax should be continued for one year.

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is to be remarked of the Royal Academy Exhibitions of late years, that they have shown less and less of the works of the Royal Academy as a school, and been dependent more and more for their attractiveness to the contributions from out of doors. Lawrence, Wilkie, Constable, Shee, Turner, Etty, have departed from the field since we remember it; and those who survive them, or who have taken their places, do not seem to be impressed with the same notion of joint responsibility for the appearance of the walls on opening days as they did. On the present occasion we have leading R.A.'s—one the President, Sir C. Eastlake, and Sir E. Landseer—altogether absent; and of those who exhibit, the works are generally not of very marked importance either in number or intrinsic interest. Looking through the index, we find the names of Dyce, Leslie, Mulready, Maclise, Marshall, with one production each, and several others with two and three. On the other hand, the multitude of independent artists have come in in fuller force than ever; and, whilst the Academy seems to have abandoned its province as a school, there are those who threaten to introduce a school of their own, which, if it succeed, will displace many laurels, and despoil of fame and authority many who are now in high place. We allude, of course, to the small knot of "Pre-Raphaelites," as they are termed by many who do not fully understand what is implied in the term; and who, whilst they this year marshal in greater numbers than ever, have also managed to dismiss some of the wilder points of eccentricity which laid them open to ridicule on former occasions. As it is, they have certainly much to get rid of, and much naturalness to embody with their painstaking art. But for all this, let us not be too lavish with our jibes against Pre-Raphaelitism, nor, indeed, presume to say that there is anything so excellent in the "school" of the present day, that it may not be improved by a diligent search after other models and principles. Though it is undoubtedly true that art arrived at its culminating point of excellence in the day of Raphael's prime, it is also a melancholy fact that its decadence in the three centuries which have elapsed since, has been much greater in degree than its rapid advance in the century preceding that great master; and that at the present time we wholly lack power and principles of action in essentials of art, which Raphael's predecessors were possessed of, though it remained for him to combine them all, and to add to them his own ineffable grace of treatment. In oneness of purpose, simplicity of design, and breadth and intensity of colouring, the "Pre-Raphaelites" Massacio, Fra Filippo Lippi, Signorelli, Andrea Mantegna, and others, accomplished all that honest art could do,



"THE INFANT BACCHUS"—A PORTRAIT IN MARBLE, BY E. H. BAILY, R.A.

and have left models which we might be well proud to imitate. Raphael added a grace which raised the artist above his subject, and created a new taste for art, which very soon required to be gratified with new and still newer devices, in struggling after which art itself degenerated. In one respect alone the school anterior to Raphael was remarkable for its simplicity, and that was in the lighting of a picture. But one light was then known or thought of—the broad natural light of day

are amongst the little triumphs of the new school. The "Ophelia," sprawling on her back in the water, though equally wonderful as a specimen of depth of colouring and minute study, is objectionable simply on the score of the absurdity of the situation. Everybody knows that if a person falls into the water backwards, the head has a tendency to sink first; that it would sink the faster if the heels were buoyed up by the clothes, or otherwise. Shakspeare says that *Ophelia's* "clothes spread wide,"

falling on the planes of the picture, as upon an actual group. The discovery of the principles of chiaroscuro, and the introduction of arbitrary lights, and their disposal through various planes of the picture, whilst it gave increased resources to the artist, also laid him open to increased temptations for stolen triumphs, in the procuration of which the natural powers of art have been frittered away. We make these observations in no spirit of partizanship, nor in any ignorance of the many points of weakness and downright absurdity which are remarkable in the Pre-Raphaelite school of the present day. We would merely disabuse artists of the no-school-at-all of the notion that they can suppress that school by means of ridicule; or that when the strong points of that school are matured in association with feelings now wanting, unschooled efforts, in which there is too often neither purpose in design nor principle in colouring, can stand in competition for a single moment.

The crowds which assemble daily round Mr. Millais's two pictures, the "Huguenot" (478) and the "Ophelia" (556), come many of them to scoff, but stop not a few of them to scrutinise and to admire; and certainly when they quit them, and look around, they find all the other pictures in the neighbourhood "killed" in comparison—not by trick or glare of *chiaroscuro*, but by the intensity of genuine colouring of these modern antiquities. The subject of the "Huguenot" is a simple but touching episode in the history of the St. Bartholomew's Massacre—a Huguenot refusing to wear the Roman Catholic badge, by which he may escape the slaughter. The expression of the face of the female as she tries to tie the white scarf round his arm—a look of mild entreaty and earnest soul-wrapped affection—is a masterpiece of study and execution; that of the male figure, who gently, but firmly resists, as he takes a last look into the eyes which speak of truthfulness on earth to him, for the last time, is effective, though inferior to the other. The scene is beneath an ivy-clad wall, the details of which, as well as those of some flowers, the leaves of which have been dashed to the ground in the struggle, are elaborated with a painstaking and realness which



"CHARLOTTE CORDAY GOING TO EXECUTION."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

meaning around her, which would have the effect of supporting the head and shoulders for a time; but Mr. Millais has not supported the head, whilst the hands are also out of the water. The absence of the slightest ripple on the water into which the hapless heroine has just intruded her presence, and the calm chirruping of the robin-redbreast on the tree from which she has fallen, are amongst the conceits of this school which common sense cannot approve of.

Promising to pay our respects to others of this school on a future occasion, we turn now to the works of some of the old favourites of the day. Maclise has one picture representing "Alfred the Saxon King (disguised as a minstrel) in the tent of Guthrum the Dane;" in which we are sorry to see, that, with all his wonderful powers of composition, and all his masterly drawing, he still adheres to a style of colouring equally at variance with all the doctrines of all the schools that have preceded or followed Raffael. On all occasions he has been apt to scatter his lights over his canvass, without any regard to the mass upon which the eye may rest; but here he has actually studied to break his picture up into fragments by the introduction of the cream white cloth forming the tent, which makes a sort of circumdendibus from the sides, half way up, and across the middle. The groups are various and scattered: within the tent are Guthrum and his chiefs carousing and dallying with the belles of the Danish Court; in the front on one side is a group of savage soldiery gambling with dice; on the other, another lot plying the bottle, and in the centre a notable specimen of helpless intoxication; whilst in the midst of all is Alfred, the sad and indignant observer of the savage orgie. The faces are in Mr. Maclise's usual style—smacking somewhat of exaggeration, and one or two notably suggestive of Gog and Magog having been adopted as models. The various implements of armour, furniture, &c. are painted with undeniable exactness; and the botanical minutiae of the may and honeysuckle clustering around the tent, and of the daisies and dandelions in front, show how genius misdirected may devote itself unduly to trifles in the midst of scenes of momentous interest.

Cope's picture "The Marquis of Saluce marries Griselda" (171), is a work of very considerable merit. The gentle heroine blushes with true rustic bashfulness, as she still clings to her aged father's hand, and looks inquiringly in his face, as the dazzling proposal is made to her by her noble suitor, surrounded by a glittering court. The courtiers, male and female, look on with an air of mixed enmity, envy, and impertinence at their Lord's elect; and even the two small pages laugh waggishly in the spectators' faces as they kneel tendering rich caskets to the rustic fair. Unfortunately, the least happy figure is that of the Marquis, who is of ungainly presence, and awkwardly placed with one foot on the step, and his hand thrown back as with an effort of dignity and assurance which might have been dispensed with, even by him, in a scene of courtship.

Unquestionably the best historical picture in the Exhibition is E. M. Ward's "Charlotte Corday going to Execution," of which we have the pleasure to give an Engraving. The devoted heroine, (for such history



"A HUGUENOT, ON ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, REFUSING TO SHIELD HIMSELF FROM DANGER BY WEARING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BADGE."—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS.

must always esteem the slayer of the monster Marat) is just emerging from the Conciergerie, on her way to execution, her arms bound behind her, her hair cropped, and clothed in the scarlet garment appropriated to murderers. The expression of her countenance is one of extreme sadness, but of undaunted firmness, as though she were deeply impressed with the horrors of the awful duty which had been imperiously forced upon her, and from the consequences of which she disdains to shrink. Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins have placed themselves on her passage, in order to gaze upon her, and study in her features the expression of that "fanaticism" which would deal death to tyrants. Robespierre looks a singular compound of the *petit maitre* and the tiger, furious as his pet mastiff. The other personages exhibit every gradation of feeling which one might imagine to be aroused by such an incident. The savage fury of the *dame de la halle*, who can least pity a victim of her own sex; the ingrained, habitual roughness of the gendarmes; and the brutish unconcern of the gaoler, who delivers up his victim, scarcely conscious of her identity, are softened only by a little touch of sympathy on the part of the *curé*, who sends a parting benediction after her. The whole of the colouring of this fine production is managed with judgment and executed with wonderful success; the whole holding out high promise for the future career of this young and rising artist.

To pass to a more lively subject, Frith gives us a capital scene of "Pope making love to Lady Mary Wortley Montague" (336), founded upon an anecdote related in Lord Wharnccliffe's life of that famous "blue." The little ill-formed poet has screwed his courage up to the sticking-place, and declares his passion—a declaration which, spite of all efforts to be angry and look grave, provoked an immediate fit of laughter. The victim of this double imprudence clenches his fists and bites his nails in silent anger. He was her enemy for ever after. This smart anecdote is here realised with great vivaciousness, and, happily, without even a semblance of exaggeration. In the Great Room the same artist has a little domestic group (74) of a child on his mother's knee, repeating one of Watts' hymns before going to rest, which is pleasingly conceived and executed. He has also two portraits of ladies, which we have not yet had time to look at.

H. O'Neill has "A Scene from 'Hamlet'" (530), betraying a judicious and tasteful conception of the passage in the scene with the King, Queen, Ophelia, and Laertes, where Ophelia distributing her newly culled flowers, says:—"There is a daisy: I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died." There is a polor and deep-seated devouring grief in the expression, which admirably embodies, to our notion, the poet's creation; and the other characters sympathise with dignity in a bereavement which is beyond human skill to heal or to console.

In his scenes of real life Webster grows in strength, and increases in resources. His "School Playground" (60) is a juvenile world, wherein peg-top, marbles, and football are the business of existence. The diversified characters of the boys as they join in these important operations are comically real; that of the youth, with dangerous scowl, whose turn it is to aim at his neighbour's



"THE ARABS SURROUNDED AND FIERCELY ASSAULTED THE CARAVAN, AND KILLED THE ATTENDANTS, NOT SPARING ONE OF THEM."—PAINTED BY A. COOPER, R.A.

top, denotes an amount of firmness which we must hope may be directed in good channels. The scene is blended with the wider world without, by the introduction on the one side of a papa and a mamma just arrived to see their son, who welcomes them in the usual good-boy fashion; and, on the other, of the familiar apple-woman, whose goods are being eagerly devoured.

Another scene, in somewhat the same line, is presented by F. Faed, "Patron and Patroness Visit to the Village School" (474). The pedagogues are eagerly superintending the examination of a class of pupils by the old squire and his dame, whose little black footboy standing behind them is made the unconscious butt of the other urchins, now partially released from restraint, one of whom, in the generous exuberance of the moment, aims his clenched fist at his woolly poll; whilst another traces his ugly profile on the wall.

A. Cooper's scenes of strife are always vivid in design and colour; amongst the best in this year's display are the "Rout at Marston Moor" (45), dashed off with wonderful spirit; and the "Attack on a Caravan by Arabs" (152), of which we present an Engraving.

If our academicians are behindhand in works of the higher historic class, they undoubtedly come out in great force in the landscape department; Creswick, Roberts, and Stanfield, each in his particular line, having works of remarkable excellence, upon which they might severally stake a long-earned reputation. Amongst the non-academic names in this line, we observe that of Niemann attached to highly creditable and promising efforts.

At the Sculpture Room we have only taken a hasty glance—the atmosphere being as yet too cold and too dark to render anything like a lounge in that dungeon deep a matter of choice. We were struck, however, with a very animated production in marble, by Bailey, being a portrait statue in the character of an Infant Bacchus—a production so honest, so sound, so altogether satisfactory in treatment, that it deserves to be seen in a better light. We are sure, therefore, that our readers—by whom the merits of the jolly little fellow may have been overlooked in the dismal hole in which he is now confined, as if in expiation of all his past or future sins—will thank us for presenting them with an Engraving of this marble embodiment. It is not going too far to say of this work that a more capital production of its class was not to be found in the assembled contributions of art of all nations in the famed Exhibition of 1851.

EXHIBITION OF AMATEUR ARTISTS.

THE successful result of the first experiment of an Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings by Amateur Artists last year, has encouraged the promoters to produce a second similar collection for inspection. We paid a visit to this little gallery the other day, and were much gratified with the evidences of talent, taste, and feeling amongst our amateurs, forming part of society at large, which the walls presented. Of course, criticism in cases like the present is not looked for; but if we were disposed to be critical, we could point out very many specimens here which might warn the artists to look to their laurels; true efforts produced by genuine means—a point which, with the professional, is not always held as a paramount consideration.

The landscapes by Mrs. Bridgman Simpson are really of a superior order of merit; Naples; Tivoli; and the Villa of Mecenas; and Gibraltar from the sea, under the diversified atmospheric effects produced by a threatening breeze, surprised us by their skilful and happy handling. Miss Blake also is very successful in a somewhat similar line. Miss Swinbourne has some very pretty studies of trees; and the Hon. Eliot Yorke has excellent sketches of a similar character. Miss Kennion presents us with a capital view of the Grande Place at Antwerp, with Cathedral, Hôtel de Ville, &c.; and Colonel Liddell, a well-chosen view in Richmond Park. The portrait sketches by Miss Houlton are of a very high order of merit; the individuality of character and naturalness of expression being evident in each of the specimens. Lady Leighton also is very successful in the same class of art; her portrait group of Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, "the ladies of Llangollen," is extremely interesting, being the only likenesses taken of them in their lifetime. Altogether, this Exhibition is one of considerable interest, and to the whole body of amateurs must present peculiar attractions.

CRYSTAL PALACE AT THE ROYAL CYCLOPAMA.

We were present, on Thursday, at a private view of the representations of the Crystal Palace at the Colosseum, which were presented in the Cyclopaemic department, and compose an exhibition likely to prove attractive. It consists of seven tableaux: the first representing the exterior of the Crystal Palace, as seen from the north side of the S-pentine; the second, the interior, consisting of the nave, from the north-east corner of the gallery at the eastern end, looking west; the third, the western main avenue of the nave; the fourth, the south transept; the fifth, the nave looking east, from the south-west corner; the sixth, also the nave, looking east, from the north-west corner; and the seventh, the north transept, from the south-east corner. All these views are painted with admirable effect, and make a splendid impression on the mind. They will remain as worthy memorials of the gorgeous edifice now doomed to destruction, when the original shall have passed away like "an unsubstantial pageant faded."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

CHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE GROSVENOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Whieldon's Ianthe (Charlton), 1. Mr. E. Parr's Santa (Hiett), 2.
MATCH £300.—Mr. Morris's Hungerford (Flatman), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Paddy Bird (Arno d.) 2.

SWEETSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. J. Osborne's Priam the Third (J. Osborne), 1. Mr. H. Stebbing's Sir Charles Napier (Basham), 2.
THE PALATINE STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Magennis's Caloric (Flatman), 1. Mr. Fowler's Calot (Whitehouse), 2.
THE MORTON STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Merry's Charming Woman (Marlow), 1. Mr. T. Taylor's f. by Orlando out of Maid of Avon (J. Sharp), 2.

THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 100 added.—Lord Waterford's Lancaster, 1. Lord Eglington's Lucio 2.
THE OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—King of Iroy, 1. Happy Joe, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

THE CORINTHIAN HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Morris's H. resfoot (Capt. Little), 1. Mr. Davis's Gay Lad (Owner), 2.
FIRST YEAR OF THE SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Drewe's Defence (Charlton), 1. Mr. Worthington's Jaquenetta (J. Osborne), 2.

THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Farrage's Joe Miller (Gosler), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Stilton (Aldcroft), 2. Lord Clifden's Poodle (T. Sherrard), 3.
THE CITY MEMBERS' PLATE of 60 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Sharavogue, 1. Santa, 2.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Saint Michael, 1. Marquis, 2.
THE SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Miss Fanny, 1. Tancred, 2.

THURSDAY.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Hungerford, 1. Molasses, 2.
THE SELLING STAKES.—Sir Charles Napier, 1. Lucy, 2.
THE DEE STAKES.—Attack, 1. Princess Colt, 2.
THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER'S PLATE.—Poodle, 1. Italian, 2.
THE STAND CUP.—The Marquis, 1. Evadne, 2.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, open to all Royal yachts, closed at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, at the Piazza Coffee-house, and are as follows:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Cygnets	33	Hon Mr Lambton	Moose	15	G E Browne
Musquito	50	Lord Londborough	War Hawk	66	G Bartlett
Volante	49	J L Craig, Esq	Pauline	35	C Brandreth

The race is appointed for the 14th instant, from Erith round the Nore Light and back. The *Ruby* steamer has been chartered by the Club, and will leave London-bridge at half-past nine in the morning. The band of the Royal Blues will be in attendance.

Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., lately appointed special minister to La Plata, left London on Tuesday, for Plymouth, accompanied by Captain Latham and Mr. W. Charles Onseley, attached to the legation, to embark on board her Majesty's steam-vessel *Viceroy* for their destination.

The President of the French Republic has been pleased to award to John Lewis and William Lewis, masters of the *Aurora's Incease* and *Tryal*, of Harwich, gold medals, and to John Fullagar and Francis Monk, mates of the above vessels, silver medals, for their exertions in rescuing and saving the lives of the crew of the French brig *Etoile de la Mer*, recently wrecked on the Long Sand, on our coast. The crews of the above vessels were previously awarded, by the command of the Prince President, 350 francs, for risking their lives on this laudable occasion.

It would appear that the story of Meagher's escape from Van Diemen's Land is, at least, very problematical, as letters received from Smith O'Brien, of a date subsequent to that of the alleged escape, make no mention of the circumstance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given this afternoon, by commission, to the following bills:—The Exchequer-bills Bill, the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, the Sheep Contagious Disorders Prevention Bill, the Mansfield Gas Bill, the Liverpool Museum Bill, the Wolverhampton Gas Bill, the Yaxley Drainage Bill, the Sewage Manure Company Bill, the East London Water Company Bill, and the Scarborough Market Bill.

The Royal Commissioners were the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke of Montrose.

Lord Rosse moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of acts relating to the drainage of land in Ireland as administered by the Board of Works.

After a few observations from the Earl of Derby, the motion was agreed to.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

In reply to a question from Earl Granville, the Earl of Derby said the Government had no present intention of removing the Transatlantic packet station from Liverpool to any of the southern or western ports of Ireland.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Carter took the oath and his seat for Faversham, in the room of Mr. Trevelyan; and the Solicitor-General for East Suffolk, having resigned his seat for Harwich.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Sir F. Kelly, who has elected to sit for East Suffolk.

QUESTIONS.

In answer to a question from Sir A. E. Cockburn, Sir J. Pakington said there was no intention on the part of the Government to remove the West India masts from Southampton to Plymouth.

QUESTIONS.

In answer to Mr. DUFFY.

Mr. BEEFORD said there was no intention on the part of the Government of proposing to Parliament to increase the strength of our regular troops serving in Great Britain and Ireland.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

Sir B. HALL wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary whether any steps had been taken by the corporation of London for the removal of Smithfield-market, and whether any site had yet been fixed upon?

Mr. WALPOLE said that the Home Secretary had nothing to do with the matter, except to signify his assent to the best site that might be proposed to him, until 18 months after the passing of the act, when, if the corporation had not taken the necessary measures, it would be his province to carry the act into execution. He had been officially informed, however, that the corporation had had 24 sites submitted to them, which had been under their anxious consideration; and that they hoped shortly to submit an eligible site to the sanction of the Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to grant a Representative Constitution to the colony of New Zealand, and in doing so gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the colony, in order to show that its importance justified the course he proposed to pursue with respect to it. In the year 1848 the European population of New Zealand amounted to 17,000, while in 1850 it amounted to 27,000. The value of the goods exported from the colony in 1848 was only £44,215, while in 1850 it amounted to £115,414. The revenue, also, which in 1849 was only £48,589, had swollen in 1850 to £57,743. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state the nature of the Constitution which the bill proposed to confer upon the colony, the chief provisions of which were—the establishment of provincial Councils for the management of local matters, and the establishment of a central Legislature for the purpose of dealing with larger and more general questions. He proposed that the colony should be parcelled out into provinces, at the head of each of which there should be a Superintendent appointed by the Governor, with a salary of £500 per annum. Each province should have a Legislative Council, consisting of not less than nine members, all to be elected for four years, by natives as well as Europeans. The franchise entitling the party to vote would be a freehold of the value of £50, or the occupancy of a house of the value of £10 in a town, or of £5 value in the country, such occupancy to have been for not less than six months. In order to prevent the delay arising from transmitting bills to this country for the Royal Assent, the Governor in chief would have the power to give final assent to any measure, with power, also, to wait for advice from home with respect to any measure which he might think of sufficient importance to justify the delay. The Central Legislature would consist of the governor and a council of not less than 10 nor more than 15 members, to be nominated by the Crown, and a Legislative Chamber consisting of not fewer than 25 and not more than 40 members, all to be elected under the same franchise as applied to the Provincial Councils. The duration of this parliament he proposed to be five years, which was one year more than the life of the Provincial Councils. The right hon. gentleman said he brought this measure forward as one of urgency, and he did so quite in accordance with the pledge which had been given by the Government that it would restrict itself to measures of that character. He then resumed his seat amidst very general cheering.

After a short conversation leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the motion for going into a committee on the Militia Bill, Mr. COBDEN moved, as an amendment, for a number of returns connected with the naval force of the country, and that the consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed until after the production of such returns. The hon. gentleman supported his motion by reiterating many of the arguments used on the second reading of the bill, and said he would resist the measure by every legitimate means in his power while passing through the House.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD opposed the amendment, the only object of which appeared to be delay, which was not a little singular on the part of the hon. member, who had allowed the navy estimates to pass without question, in order that the session might be brought to an immediate close. He felt bound to refuse the returns moved for, because the information asked for in them had never been given by former Governments, under the conviction that such information would, if published, be detrimental to the public interests.

Mr. COPE agreed with Mr. Stafford that the Admiralty could not give the information required without detriment to the public service.

Mr. CARTER supported the amendment.

Captain BOLDORE said the whole of the information asked for by the hon. member for the West Riding was to be found in the *Navy List*, and his motion, therefore, could have no other object than that of delay.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the amendment, contending that there was nothing to apprehend in the shape of invasion; and that, as regarded the ruler and people of France, there was not a shadow of hostility apparent in their actions towards this country.

Mr. WHITESIDE replied to the arguments of Mr. Bright, contending that it was consistent with every respect for the Government of France, as an existent Government, to take care that, under all the circumstances surrounding that Government, this country should be prepared for any event which might occur.

Mr. RICE asked Mr. Cobden not to divide the House on his amendment, which he for one must vote against on a division.

Mr. MACGREGOR moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the motion for adjournment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the question had been amply discussed, and hoped the division might be taken on Mr. Cobden's amendment.

Mr. MITCHELL said he would persevere in the motion for adjournment.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, and the numbers were—For the adjournment, 38; against it, 291: majority against, 253.

Another motion for adjournment was moved, which led to some discussion, but eventually it was arranged that the debate should be adjourned until the next day (Tuesday).

The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Bill was read a second time.

The Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition Bill was considered in committee. Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the Colonial Bishops Bill, the object of which is to amend the law relating to episcopal jurisdiction in Bombay and Madras in some slight particulars, was read a second time.

MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS.

Lord LYNCHURST called the attention of their Lordships for a few moments to certain disabilities imposed by the statute 6 George 1, cap. 13. Their Lordships were aware, that by that act any person who takes his seat in Parliament, and gives a vote on any question without having previously taken the oath required by that act, which was subsequently altered in one particular clause, was rendered liable not only to very severe penalties—first of all to a penalty of £500, and next to a similar penalty of the same amount on every subsequent offence of the same kind—but also to several disqualifications of the most severe and serious description. He had no intention of singling out at present any alteration of the pecuniary penalties inflicted by that statute. Those penalties were of a cumulative character. As they were renewed for every separate offence, he considered them to be a sufficient security against the repetition of such offences against the act, without having recourse to the severe disqualifications which he proposed to repeal, and which were as follows:—Any person offending against this act was disqualified from maintaining an action at common law or a suit in equity. Whatever violence he might suffer either in his person or in his property, he was left entirely without remedy. Any property belonging to him in the possession of another might be withheld from him, and any property in his own possession might be taken from him with impunity. No court of law, no influence of Government, nothing but the intervention of Parliament, could give redress. In the next place, a person in this position could not act as guardian to an infant, however important it might be in a moral or physical point of view that the infant should experience his care, attention, and protection. In the third place, a party offending against the act of Parliament could not receive a legacy from any deceased friend or from any other person. He could not receive a deed of gift of any property whatever. Further, he could

not be either the executor or administrator of any person whatever. He was also rendered incapable of holding any office or of giving a vote at any election. In point of fact, the disqualifications were so severe that he hoped they would induce their Lordships to adopt the suggestion he was about to make. Indeed, they had been recently described by one of the Judges in the Court of Exchequer as being of such fearful severity as to place the party offending almost in the position of an outlaw. It was after due consideration of these disqualifications and of their severity that he had come to the determination of advising their Lordships to repeal them. (Hear.) His attention had been directed to them by a recent decision in the Court of Exchequer; and he proposed not only that those disqualifications be repealed, but that the individual who was recently declared by that Court to have incurred them should be included by name in the bill for their repeal. He begged to state that he had had no communication with that individual, nor, indeed, with any other person on this subject, until he came down to the House that evening. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned Lord then laid the bill on the table, and moved that it be read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL approved of the bill, and expressed a hope that his noble friend would go one step further, and support the admission of Jews to Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY said he would not oppose the bill. Mr. Salomons had applied to him for an act of indemnity, and he only deferred the introduction of such a measure until the question in dispute had been disposed of by the legal tribunals.

After a few observations from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the Earl of WICKLOW, the bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE asked whether the President of the Board of Control was willing to lay upon the table papers showing the origin of the war with the Government of Ava?

Mr. HERBES replied, that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to communicate to Parliament, as soon as it might be proper to do so, all the papers which tended to show the nature of the proceedings which had led to probable hostilities between the Indian Government and the Burmese authorities. He might state that, before the Governor General prepared to dispatch a force to Rangoon, in order to obtain by coercion that redress which the subjects of the British Crown claimed, he addressed a letter to the King at Ava, intimating the conditions on which he might avoid the impending danger; and if it should happen that the King was wisely disposed to submit to these conditions, which were merely what the Indian Government had a just right to demand, there would be no war. He thought the hon. Baronet would admit that, until the result was known, her Majesty's Government could not be expected to lay the papers before Parliament.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE inquired whether he was to understand that the production of the papers would not be delayed until the conclusion of any military operations which might take place?

Mr. HERBES said the papers would be laid on the table as soon as the result of the pending negotiations was ascertained.

BOROUGHES OF SUDBURY AND ST. ALBAN'S.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that on Monday, the 10th inst., he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to assign the seats forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Alban's.

THE MILITIA.

The adjourned debate on the Militia Bill was resumed by Captain SCOBELL, who opposed the original motion, contending that our maritime superiority had not been affected by the progress of science, and that we might still rely upon our navy as a sufficient security against foreign invasion.

Sir H. VERNY supported the bill, contending that the country should be prepared to receive an enemy on land as well as at sea.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY also supported the bill.

Sir DE LACY EVANS contended that the force at the disposal of the French Government for offensive purposes was not so great as was generally supposed, and insisted that his former statement as to the defensive force of this country was quite correct, although its accuracy had been questioned.

Mr. BEEFORD said that in the estimates made by hon. members of our defensive forces it was always assumed that the forces in Ireland were available for the defence of Great Britain, which was a great fallacy, for they could not with any safety be withdrawn from that country.

Mr. MACGREGOR said that continental countries were rapidly reducing their military establishments, under the pressure of financial embarrassments; it was, therefore, quite unnecessary for this country to be enlarging its forces.

Sir F. BARRING opposed the amendment of Mr. Cobden, being of opinion that it would be most unwise to disclose the information sought for to the enemies of this country, should there be any such in existence.

After some observations from Captain DUNCOMBE.

Mr. HUME, in supporting the amendment of Mr. Cobden, denied that there was anything like a panic in any portion of the country. In fact, the panic existed nowhere except in the late and in the present Cabinet. It was said that the object of the amendment was delay, and he must say that he would be desirous of any delay which would enable the panic of the two Cabinets to pass away.

Mr. CHATELAIN said that on military matters he would bow to the opinions of military men, and therefore would support the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL said, if an increase of force was necessary, he thought the best mode of increasing it would be of an addition to the standing army. Under the ballot for the militia, the man worth £100,000 per annum would only pay the same sum for a substitute as the man who only earned £1 per week, although the amount of property each had to be protected was so very dissimilar. On the other hand, if they added to the regular army, the man worth £100,000 a year would pay some £500 a year, while the poor man would pay 5s. He therefore denounced, as most unjust to the labouring classes, the attempt to add to the defences of the country by the means proposed by the bill.

Mr. COWPER placed the strongest reliance upon the opinions of the Duke of Wellington as to the necessity of adding to our defences, and he therefore would vote against the amendment of Mr. Cobden.

Mr. CLAY declared his belief that this country was further removed from danger at the present time than at any other former period of its history. If, however, additional defences were necessary, he thought the very worst mode of adding to them would be by means of a militia.

Lord PALMERSTON was of opinion that an invasion was an event quite possible, to use no stronger language; and it was their duty, therefore, to guard against it. If his advice should be followed, and the country should place itself on its guard, and if it should ultimately turn out that he was wrong, there would, at all events, be no harm done. While, on the other hand, if the advice of those who would lull us into a false security were followed, and an invasion should take place, the country might be ruined. When this country had a misunderstanding with Louis Philippe, likely to lead to a rupture, and when the former good feeling was restored, that monarch expressed his satisfaction that peace had been maintained, but he likewise stated as a fact, that had a war broken out, there were those of his generals who would have undertaken to have possession of London in a week. The noble Lord ridiculed the principle of non-resistance advocated by the opponents of the Militia Bill.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Wakley and Colonel Thompson, and supported by Mr. H. Drummond and Lord J. Manners.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not vote for the amendment, for he thought that the second reading was carried by so large a majority that they ought to go into committee to discuss the details of the measure as soon as possible. He must say, however, that he thought the bill would not give to the country the security which it had a right to expect. The House then divided:—For Mr. Cobden's amendment, 76; against it, 285: total majority against it, 209.

On the motion for going into committee, Mr. HUME, concerning Lord J. Russell's advice, announced that he should divide the House.

After some noisy discussion, arising out of questions put by Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden, chiefly with the view of eliciting the fact that militia recruits would be subject to the Mutiny Act and the "lash," the House again divided, and the numbers were—For the original motion, 219; against it, 85: majority for Government, 134.

The House then went into committee.

Mr. BRIGHT urged the postponement of the consideration of the bill to the furthest possible period.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that Mr. Bright had made a most preposterous proposition, to which, of course, he should not accede. The proposition had avowedly been made in order to enable Mr. Bright to get up an agitation. So far from fixing a distant day, he should name Thursday for proceeding with the bill.

A protracted and personal discussion followed, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and several other members took part; Mr. Cobden and his friends struggling for delay, and the Government resisting it.

Mr. COBDEN repelled the imputation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and warned the right hon. gentleman not to repeat that tone to hon. member on that (the Opposition) side of the House. A charge of agitation came fairly from hon. members opposite, who had enacted the part of agitators on every platform and theatre in the metropolis, and throughout the country. They had once before been opposed to them on a national question, and they could not charge him (Mr. C.) or his friends with want of forbearance on that occasion; but if they agitated the country, it would not be for the purpose of reinstating on the Treasury bench men who, immediately on their entering upon office, abandoned the principles which they professed in opposition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the hon. member for Manchester wished for delay in order to appeal to the country, and he wanted to know what that meant, if not to agitate the country. He did not charge the hon. gentleman with wishing to agitate; he drew it not as an inference, but as the natural conclusion from his own words. With reference to what had fallen from the hon. member for the West Riding, he begged to inform him that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was there to put into operation the political opinions which he had professed on the other side of the House. (Cheers.)

After some further discussion, the House resumed.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday. Mr. HUME then moved that Monday next, instead of Thursday, be the day fixed for proceeding with the committee.

The House divided—For the motion, 31; against it, 103: majority, 72.

The House again divided on the motion that the House do resolve itself into committee on Thursday.

For the motion, 103; against it, 29: majority, 76.

Adjourned at 20 minutes past two o'clock.



FIRING A PRAIRIE, AT CAPE GREGORIO.

CAPTURE OF MAGELLAN PIRATES, BY H.M.S. "VIRAGO."

WE have been favoured with the following interesting Narrative, with Sketches, by a Correspondent:—

We left England in H.M.S. *Virago*, Commander W. H. Stuart, on September 11th, 1851; and, after touching at various places, we entered the Straits of Magellan on the morning of the 4th of December. On the 3d, about noon, as we were steaming along for Port Famine (a Chilian penal settlement, where we

Purser, and Chief Engineer, immediately went on shore. They were received most courteously in one of the wooden houses, inside a sort of fort or stockade, by a person who styled himself Major Cambiaso, commandant of the troops, and second in command to the Governor, who he stated was too sick to receive them,



GENERAL CAMBIASO.



THE GIBBET ON WHICH THE CAPTAIN AND TWO OWNERS WERE HUNG.

expected to find fresh meat, wood, and water), the weather became so thick and rainy that we could scarcely proceed; when to our astonishment, through an opening in the mist, we saw a cluster of houses, with two vessels lying at anchor. We ran in and anchored, and the Captain, First Lieutenant, Master,

and begged that our surgeon might come on shore, and prescribe for him. About three o'clock the Captain and officers came off. The paddle-box boats were immediately hoisted out, and sent with a large party of men to bring the wood off, the greater number of the junior officers landing at the same time for a stroll. The party came off again, loud in their praises of the Governor, and more especially of Major Cambiaso, who, in the midst of filth and squalor, appeared in a ball-room dress, with laced coat and trousers, and a large pair of epaulettes, dashing about on horseback, with several men with lances. An Englishman who had acted as interpreter was named St. Jago Dunn: though on the first day he was allowed to walk down with us, on the second day he appeared to be a prisoner, and we wondered much how an Englishman should have come to be a prisoner under the Chilian Government, especially as he made no complaint. When our Assistant-Surgeon went on shore to see the Governor, he was courteously received; but on the following morning he was not admitted to the Governor's room. When they informed us that we might have coal at Port Famine, they warned our Captain against some escaped prisoners, who might apply to come on board; adding, that on no account should we give them protection, as they had shot a sentry when they escaped, and that they were to be shot as soon as they were taken. Again, the two vessels there had Chilian colours, though one was called the *Eliza Cornish*, of Liverpool; and the other the *Florida*: their hoisting these colours was accounted for by telling us that they were in the employ of the Chilian Government, and had been bringing down troops and provisions from Valparaiso. There was also another vessel *Tres Amigos*, they told us, lying in Fortescue Bay, a little further up the Straits which had brought prisoners down and was now on her way back: they gave us a letter from the Governor to her to tell her to come back again to Punta d'Arenas.

Next morning we got under weigh, and steamed about sixty miles to Port Famine, where we found the coal, and a good many houses deserted, except by a few men whom they had sent round to give us the coal, and to look after the escaped prisoners. (I should here mention that Port Famine had been the original seat of the settlement, but that they had removed five or six years back to Punta d'Arenas, as being a more convenient site). We remained some days at Port Famine, coaling; and after leaving it fell in with the before-mentioned barque *Tres Amigos*, to which ship we delivered a letter and some provisions. We stopped at several places in our way through the Straits, and were wind-bound for some time at Plaza Parda; we then proceeded through the magnificent scenery of Smith's and Samiento Channels, emerging into the South Pacific Ocean by Cape Tres Montes, and arrived at Valparaiso on the morning of the 24th of December, in time to spend our Christmas-day snugly in harbour.

At Valparaiso we found the Admiral, with several ships of the English, French, and American squadrons. On Sunday, Jan. 11th, to our great surprise, the *Lima* arrived, only forty-six days from England—the shortest passage, I believe, ever accomplished. She, too, had called at Punta d'Arenas, and found it deserted except by two men, whom they brought with them: they stated that there had been a revolution amongst the prisoners, who had shot the Governor, taken a barque and brigantine, shot the captain and the owner of the latter and the owner of the former, and now were about to put to sea in those vessels, with the intention, as it was generally supposed, of joining the rebel General Cruz, who they erroneously supposed to be still making head against the Chilian Government and President Monte. Still more strange, the date on which they affirmed the Governor had been shot was just the day before we had arrived there in the *Virago*. At first we could not credit such a story; but, on comparing notes with the people at Valparaiso, we found that the person who had



GROUP OF PRISONERS ON BOARD H.M.S. "VIRAGO."



H.M.S. "VIRAGO" TAKING THE PIRATES' SCHOONER "ELIZA CORNISH," IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

been shown to our assistant-surgeon as the Governor did not in any way answer the description of the real Governor, Munios, who was one of the best officers in their navy, and had been brought up in our own service. They also discovered that the letters we had brought up had forged signatures attached to them; and, on describing the dress of the pretended Major, who, it appears, was the head man in this murderous scheme, it was found that he was wearing Munios' epaulettes, but was only one of the junior lieutenants, and who had before borne a bad character. The men who had been represented to us as runaway prisoners must have been some of the men who had originally fled with Munios, at the first outbreak; and so it proved; for about the same time they arrived at San Carlos Chiloe, in the barque *Tres Amigos* (which, it appeared, had gone part of the way back, according to the instructions in the letter which we had taken to them), but happily fell in with these fugitives on the shore, in time to save her also from falling into the hands of these pirates.

low then came up one by one, apparently too much taken aback to offer any resistance. The two cutters conveyed the men and their things on board the *Virago*, where they were strictly searched and made prisoners. On board the schooner were Captain Salas and Lieutenant Diez, officers of the Chilean army, who had refused to join the others; and had, consequently, been imprisoned with the Englishmen. These two officers, together with the English mate, pointed out the ringleaders, who were immediately put in irons. When all the men were brought on board from the schooner, she was lashed alongside. The *Virago* then proceeded into Plaza Parda Bay, where she anchored to finish the necessary arrangements.

The schooner, with a prize crew of a lieutenant, a master's assistant, and five men, was left at anchor at Plaza Parda; having, also, part of her own crew and all the women on board.

Next day the *Virago* proceeded in further pursuit of the pirates, having learnt from the *Eliza Cornish* that the barque *Florida* had had her name changed to *Inesperada*, and had accompanied the schooner as far as Wood's Bay: here they both anchored, and Cambiaso persuaded about sixty to land on pretence of preparing for a revel; having done this, he got under weigh in the night, and giving the schooner the slip, ran away to the eastward, with the intention, it was supposed, of going either to Europe or to join Gen. Rosas at Buenos Ayres.

This had happened fifteen days before we fell in with the schooner; so that our hopes of catching her were small, as in fifteen days she could hardly have failed to get clear of the Straits. I may here mention that on board the *Florida* were some of the principal men—the two Generals, as they styled themselves, Cambiaso and Garcia, both of whom had been lieutenants in the Chilean service; also, they had on board the Englishman, St. Jago Dunn.

On the 30th we arrived once more at Punta d'Arenas, where we met with the party we expected, except sixteen men, who had started the day before on horseback, with the intention of falling in with the Indians, and so making their way back to Chili through Patagonia. These men here willingly came on board, the more so that they did not know that they were to be prisoners. Next morning we started to the eastern end of the Straits, to make sure that the *Florida* was not still there, and to touch at Cape Gregorio, where it was supposed the fourteen men (two had returned the day before to Punta d'Arenas) must pass in

their route to find the Indians. We anchored that evening at the Cape, and landed some armed men, to kindle large fires to attract and bring off, if possible, the before-mentioned men; but in this they failed. In the afternoon we again proceeded to Punta d'Arenas, to examine the remains of provisions, &c. there, and to post a notice of what had occurred, in case of any ships calling there. While here I made the accompanying Sketches of the Stockade; for we all landed to see the place where so many atrocities had been committed, and to have each individual spot pointed out to us.

We now proceeded to Port Famine. After picking up the schooner at Plaza Parda, we proceeded with her through Smith's, Samiento's, and Messini's Channels; and, after giving her a good offing, left her to pursue her voyage to Valparaiso. We had now about 160 prisoners on board, and were desirous of reaching Valparaiso as soon as possible. whilst a sharp watch was kept, with so many desperate fellows on board; and a certain portion of both officers and men, besides the regular sentries, carried loaded pistols in their belts.

On the morning of Sunday, the 15th, we reached St. Carlos Chiloe, and to our surprise found that the *Florida* had arrived the evening before, and been given up to the Chilean Government. It appeared that, after getting clear of the Straits, finding that many of the people were disaffected, Dunn, with some others, got up a counter-revolution; and, putting Cambiaso and the other ringleaders in irons, succeeded, with the Captain and crew, in bringing her round Cape Horn, and giving her up to the Chilean authorities at St. Carlos, though at the imminent peril of their own lives being sacrificed almost every night. We took Cambiaso and the other ringleaders on board the *Virago*, and then proceeded with a strict search of both the vessel and the prisoners, who were then bestowed in two Chilean men of war which were lying at St. Carlos; the women remaining on board the barque. An officer and some men were then sent on board her from the *Virago* to assist in taking her to Valparaiso, for which port all left together on Wednesday, 18th February.

Punta d'Arenas, the scene of the fearful tragedy, is a small penal settlement, belonging to the Chilean Government. The Governor, Munios, was a Captain in the Chilean navy, brought up in the English service. A small force of soldiers, under Captain Salas, and a few settlers, originally convicts, with women and children, altogether 500 or 600 persons, were the population of the colony. Cambiaso had been placed under arrest for insubordination; but



DON BRUNO BRIONES, CAPTAIN OF THE PIRATICAL SCHOONER, "ELIZA CORNISH."

On the day after the arrival of this news, there came a request from the Chilean Government to Admiral Moresby to send a steamer down to the Straits of Magellan, as they had none disposable; and, on the Tuesday morning, we (the *Virago*) were to have gone out to the Admiral to carry this request, had he not suddenly appeared off the port on Monday night. Next morning we went out and towed the *Portland* in; after which we coaled, and on the 15th started for the Straits of Magellan.

We entered the Gulf of Penas on the morning of Sunday, 25th January, and proceeded through Messini, Samiento, and Smith's channels, arriving at the Straits on the 27th. We commenced our search for the pirates by going to Mercy Harbour, where we anchored for the evening. Next morning we got under weigh, and proceeded eastward; and, about ten o'clock, when approaching Plaza Parda, all hands were astonished and delighted at the cry of "A sail right ahead." She was soon made out to be the *Eliza Cornish* schooner we had seen lying at Punta d'Arenas on our former visit. We soon beat to quarters, and prepared to lower and send away our two cutters armed. When we first sighted the schooner, we observed a great many persons on deck; but, as we came nearer, there were only a few; and we observed two men struggling for which ensign they should hoist. When we came near, we fired one of the broadside guns at her, taking care not to hit her. She immediately heaved to; we stopped and lowered our cutters, which immediately pulled alongside, and the men jumped on board. The English crew jumped into the boat, laying hold of the officers' and men's hands, saying, "Thank God, sir, you've come to our rescue; we've been in prison, and in danger of our lives long enough." Those who were be-



ENTRANCE TO THE STOCKADE, WHERE THE BODIES WERE BURNED

he was still allowed access to the barracks, and gained over a sergeant and some of the soldiers, who excited the people to revolt.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the 21st November, Cambiaso's accomplice, the sergeant, being on guard, seized all the arms, and in the middle of the stockade proclaimed General Cruz and freedom. Cambiaso then let loose all the prisoners, and compelled every one to join him on pain of instant death, though the greater part joined him of their own accord. He next placed in confinement Captain Salas, Lieutenant Diaz, Mr. Dunn, and some others; but contented himself with compelling the Governor to remain within his own house. But he soon escaped, with two or three others, into the woods. Cambiaso then commenced his cruelties by shooting a man and woman who had given so no food to Munios, and in saving the lives of these wretched victims by beating in their skulls; they were afterwards hung up as a spectacle, and finally burnt. At this juncture, in the evening of Nov. 26, the American barque *Florida* arrived, with more political prisoners, and a guard, under the command of Capt. Arvelas, to whom was immediately sent a forced order from the Governor for the captain and his men to land; on doing which they were seized and imprisoned. The prisoners and most of the captain's troops, however, joined the rebels, and next morning, having got most of the people on shore, they took possession of the barque. It was on this night that Munios, with several others, escaped in a boat, with only one oar and no sail, to Tierra del Fuego, suffering all the time the pangs of hunger; on landing he was wounded by some of the Indians, and was again obliged to return to the mainland.

In a few days arrived the English schooner *Eliza Cornish*, freighted with about 95,000 dollars, and ballasted with silver ore. An invitation was sent off to the owner (Mr. Dean), and the captain to come on shore: this they accepted, and were immediately made prisoners. Two boats full of armed men were then sent off to the vessel, when Mr. Smith, the mate, and the crew were made prisoners, and the rebels took possession of all the money. Meanwhile Cambiaso was organising his own men, appointing himself and Garcia general; an ensign named Cavallo, major; and all the worst characters he could find as captains and lieutenants; to all of whom salaries were paid, partly in advance, with the money taken from the schooner. The two vessels were next fitted out for a long voyage, with the intention, it was pretended, of joining General Cruz. Cambiaso next, on pretence of the captain of the schooner having drawn a knife, had him executed, with the two owners of the vessels. At midnight they were brought out, made to sit upon a bench under a tree, and there shot, in the presence of the men and women collected to witness the horrible spectacle; the men who fired standing in the foreground of the sketch (taken from the inside of the stockade). As soon as they were shot, their inhuman murderers prepared a greased rope over the branch of the tree, and passing it round all their bodies, hoisted them up, to be gazed upon by the mob, who filled the air with cries of excitement and clapping of hands. The bodies were then dragged outside the stockade, and burnt to ashes the bones of dogs being thrown into the same fire. They finish d by killing a cat amongst the ashes of the dead, and holding a revel on the spot.

Soon after this fearful spectacle the Governor returned from Tierra del Fuego, and landed in Freshwater Bay: his companions advised him to conceal himself, but, in spite of their entreaties, he repaired to the priest's house; but, being discovered, both he and the priest were dragged to execution, shot, and burnt.

It was on the afternoon of the next day, December 4, that the *Virago* arrived; they having, as we have since learned, fired a gun to bring us in: they hastily invented a story to deceive us, and set General Garcia to personate the sick Governor. Meanwhile, they had a large number of men, with loaded firearms, concealed, ready to shoot our captain and officers up on the first alarm; and during the time that I mentioned our officers were so strongly pressed to remain till Cambiaso's return, he was plotting their death. Four times that day they held a council of war with the rebel officers, as to whether they should take the vessel, and they had a large number of men in readiness for their purpose; three times at different periods of the day it was carried against Cambiaso's wish to take the vessel by three votes only, and once by four votes. This decision was not, however, from any dislike to the proceeding; but only in consequence of the reports of her strength and formidable armament carried on shore by the men who came off to fetch the surgeon, though his real object was to spy the vessel. The boat was well carried out, and nothing would have surprised had it not been for the *Loma* passing through and picking up two or three men. This was a wonderful escape; for if the rebels, then removed to Port Famine, had known anything of her, she would have fallen an easy prey to them. After we left, the rebels went on with their preparations for embarking, and put to death three harmless Indians who had been living at Punta Arenas for some time amongst them. At length, having embarked all they could, Cambiaso put to sea and accompanied the schooner in the *Florida* as far as Wood's Bay, where he gave them the slip, leaving his own crew behind, but carrying off as much money as he could. There is little doubt, from papers that have fallen into our possession, that he has turned pirate, so far as to have taken any vessels in his way. He had established signals with the schooner, and had prepared a piratical flag, "Death's head and marro bones." We also found a paper containing a code of laws for the government of his party, in which the smallest attempts at insubordination were to be visited by various punishments, as being shot and hanged; shot, hanged, and burnt; hung, quartered, and burnt to ashes, &c.

P.S.—Tuesday, 24th, Valparaiso.—We came in yesterday afternoon, the *Virago* towing both the schooner and the barque, and are now snugly anchored here. Preparations for the trial of the pirates are proceeding.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut. General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

Major-General James Campbell is appointed to command the troops in New South Wales, in succession to Sir Edward Buckley Wynyard, who vacates the command on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Mr. William Commins is appointed a member of the Council at Sierra Leone.

Captain Hawkey, of the Royal Marines, who shot Lieutenant Saxon in a duel at Portsmouth, some few years since, is now under arrest; also Lieut. Swaine, of the same corps. It appears that Captain and Mrs. Hawkey were walking near Charlton, a few days ago, when they met Lieut. Swaine, and in consequence of some observations Lieut. Swaine made to the latter, Captain Hawkey struck him a severe blow across the face with a stick. A scuffle ensued, when Captain and Adjutant Campbell, of the Royal Artillery, came up, and, after separating the combatants, placed them both under arrest, and a report of the affair has been forwarded to the Admiralty, who have ordered a court of inquiry to take place immediately.

THE LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD."—One of the officers of the Cape Screw Steam Navigation Company's ship *Propentia* makes the following statement in reference to the compass on board his ship, which may go far to account for the accident to the *Birkenhead* steamer, as the extraordinary circumstance referred to happened upon the same day the latter unfortunate steamer was lost:—"Some days before making the Cape land, on board the *Propentia*, in February, 1852, we found there was nearly six points difference between our standard and binnacle compasses, the standard having nearly three points west variation, and the binnacle nearly three points easterly variation. On approaching the land, the night of the 25th February, we found the binnacle compass so unsteady, and oscillating so much, at times taking nearly a round turn, that we could not steer by it, but moved the ship by the standard, which remained steady." In the list of subscriptions for the relief of the widows, orphans, &c., of all those who perished in the *Birkenhead*, we find—"A presentation from Captain Stephenson for a girl to the Orphan School at Cheltenham."

THE DOCKYARD BATTALION AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—It is understood that orders have been given that the whole Royal dockyard battalion at Devonport shall, during the approaching summer, be drilled, not merely in the military attitudes, motions, and manoeuvres which have hitherto formed the subject of their drills, but in embarking and landing from boats under arms, and in spots selected with a view to encountering some difficulty; and, in the case of the artillery companies, to embark and disembark the field-pieces, and to take them from the shore at Cremyll, where they will land, to Maker Heights, a distance of somewhat more than a mile, all up hill. Maker Heights is to be the drill-ground for both artillery and cavalry.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A letter received from Stromness (North of Scotland), dated April 28, states that the Arctic Expedition, under Captain Sir E. Belcher, consisting of the *Assistance*, Captain S. R. E. Belcher; *Resolute*, Captain Kellett; the *North Star*, Commander Pullen; the *Intrepid*, Commander McClintock; the *Pioneer*, Lieut. Arthur Sherard Osborn; and the *Basisk* steamer, Commander Gardner, and *Desperado* steamer, Lieut. F. H. Stevens, arrived there on the 23d, all well, after a run of four days from the North, a short time towing, and the longest time running under canvas. The Expedition left Stromness on the 24th, steering direct for Cape Farewell.

VESSELS CONTAINING GUNPOWDER.—A regulation, dated Office of Ordnance, April 30, 1852, directs, in pursuance of the 14th and 15th Victoria, cap. 67, by which so much of the 12th George 3 is repealed as relates to gunpowder magazines and stores near Liverpool, that the following regulations are to be observed under the penalty of a misdemeanour, viz.:—"1. That in vessels for the stowage of gunpowder, a clear passage or wing shall be left between the powder store and the ship's side, in case of collision from other vessels passing up or down. 2. That a crown of planking shall be attached of four inches thick, fastened on the lower part of the beams, for the whole extent of the powder rooms; and that the entrance scuttle shall be fitted with a port-house covering on the deck, for the further security of the magazine scuttles only. 3. That no cabin with fire-places can be allowed. And the Master-General of the Ordnance is pleased to allow that the quantity of gunpowder to be kept in the new floating magazines, at Liverpool, may be increased from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels, of 169 lb. each.—W. COXTON."

Captain Gunning Sutton was thrown from his horse between two omnibuses coming in opposite directions, on Saturday afternoon, while he was in the act of crossing from Albert-gate into William-street, Lowndes-square, in company with his daughter. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain Howard Vyse, in Chesham-street, where he was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen, who discovered that he had received a deep wound in the lower part of the abdomen, from which considerable hæmorrhage took place. The gallant officer was soon restored to consciousness, but in consequence of the serious nature of the injury, he gradually sunk under it, and expired on Tuesday.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The two symphonies at the fourth concert were Mendelssohn's No. 2, and Beethoven's magnificent work in B flat, No. 4. The former was composed expressly for this society, but we participate in the general opinion that it is not equal to Mendelssohn's other great orchestral conceptions. The first movement is particularly animated and frank, and fresh ideas are afterwards heard in the "Walpurgis Night," the andante, which was re-demanded, is a solemn dirge, suggested, probably, by Beethoven's reminiscences; the minuet and two are especially Haydnish and Mozartian; and the finale, a common tarantella, would have covered any ordinary composer with ridicule if he had dared to have worked such a trivial subject into a symphonic form. Nothing could be finer than the execution under Costa's baton, as in the overtures, Macfarren's "Don Quixote," and Andreas Romberg's in D, Op. 60; but the former composition, vigorous as it is, made no sensation, being too palpably Weberian in ideas and workmanship, and lacking also distinctive themes, to afford an clue to the story of the opera. Admirable as was the performance of Spohr's double quartet No. 2, by Blagrove, Santon, Cooper, Dando, Hill, R. Blagrove, Lucas, and Piatti, it was out of place in a Philharmonic programme, and was a sorry substitute for a concerto with some great pianist or violinist. Mr. John Thomas's harp concerto in E flat was clever, and exceedingly well played by himself. The vocal gleamings were confined to Miss Louisa Pynes' artistic singing of a scene by Weber, depicting Portia's fears as to the intentions of Brutus prior to the assassination of Julius Cæsar, and of the florid cavatina from Auber's "Crown Diamonds," and to Herr Formès' splendid rendering of the air of "Sarastro," from Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," and the air from Weber's "Euryanthe." This concert, on the whole, was the weakest of the series; but perhaps the directors will take their revenge at the fifth, which will be given on the 17th inst.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first performances at the "Union" of Madame Ployel and Herr Joachim, attracted on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, one of the largest and most fashionable assemblages ever collected within these walls. Joachim, who was first heard in this country as a boy violinist, returns to us, after a residence at Weimar, with Liszt, who is achieving much for art progress as music director in that city, a thoroughly trained artist, combining with the complete physical mastery of his instrument, intellectual and poetic reading of the works he undertakes to interpret; thus, in the posthumous quartet of Schubert, the song writer of fame, he vanquished intricacies of the most complex nature; whilst in the andante he sang the lovely melody with all the soul and passion of a southern singer. Equally great was his playing in Beethoven's Quartet in A, No. 5, with Moralt, second violin; Oury, tenor; and Piatti, violoncello. Madame Ployel took the pianoforte part in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, Op. 49, with Joachim and Piatti as coadjutors; and the unrivalled pianist likewise performed Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's air, "Les Plantes de la Jeune Fille," and Liszt's fantasia on the themes of the skating scene from Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Her matchless execution drew down acclamations rarely heard from the aristocratic subscribers. There was no gentle tapping of the leaves of Mr. Edm.'s "Record," but the gloved hands were energetically clapped, and, utterly oblivious of languid restraint, the voices at length resounded with absolute clearing. It must have been a grand triumph for the artist to have witnessed amongst her most earnest applauders the most distinguished pianists of the age. It would call for infinitely more space than can be afforded in our illustrated columns to explain the combined qualities in Madame Ployel's pianoforte interpretations, rendering them so fascinating and exciting; and the formula of conventional criticism falls far short of the reality.

BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.

The new arrangement of performing the posthumous quartets of the immortal Beethoven, at the beginning of the programme, instead of at the end, as heretofore, works well. The mind is less fatigued, and better prepared to follow and comprehend the intricacies of these wondrous works, comprising the third period of his great career. Thus, at the third meeting, on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, the scheme was opened with No. 15, in C sharp minor, Op. 131, composed in 1824-25; and it was Joachim, the enthusiastic worshipper of Beethoven's genius, who interpreted, with kindred feeling, the enormous difficulties, having Mr. Cooper as second violin, Herr Goffe as tenor or viola, and M. Rousseau as violoncello. The other quartets were No. 1, in F, Op. 18 (1792), and No. 10, in E flat, Op. 74 (1813). Mlle. Silas and Rousseau also executed Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, for the pianoforte and violoncello; the former, as a pianist, is too rarely heard in public.

MR. AGUILAR'S CONCERT.

Mr. Aguilar is an English pianist and composer, whose performances of Beethoven's pianoforte works we had recent occasion to eulogise. His evening concert of Wednesday, with full orchestra—Mr. Willy leader, and Herr Anschuetz conductor—was remarkable, inasmuch as an overture, entitled "Alphonsus," and the pianoforte pieces in "Allegro Marcato," with band, and a fantasia, were composed by himself, and were calculated to inspire respect for his attainments. He was assisted by Sironi and Bottesini, Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Jetty Treffz, Herr Reichart, and Herr Formès—thus securing an attractive programme.

FERDINAND HILLER'S CONCERT.

Ferdinand Hiller is one of the most eminent musicians of Germany. He was born in Frankfurt in 1806, and studied first under Rink and Hummel, and afterwards was accompanist in the institution in Paris for sacred music, directed by Choron. In 1830 some of Hiller's orchestral works and chamber compositions were tried at a concert in Paris, and raised his fame. As a pianist he gained glory in Balliol's classic meetings; but, not satisfied with his Parisian name, Hiller returned to Germany, and at Frankfurt first, and afterwards at Cologne, as chapel-master, was much distinguished, both as a composer and conductor. He was the director of the Italian Opera in Paris last season, but his studies and his natural taste were quite opposed to operatic music of that class. Hiller's overtures to Shakespeare's "Tempest" and "Goethe's 'Faust,' his symphonies, concertos, quartets, trios, rondos, studies, songs, &c., are well known to classic connoisseurs in this country. He wrote additional accompaniments for Handel's "Deborah," executed at the musical festival at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1834. On Thursday he had a *matinée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, to display some of his chamber compositions; but it is to be hoped that he may be enabled to give a concert, with full orchestra, to enable amateurs to listen to his greatest works. He performed his "Danse des Fantômes," and other pieces; and, with Mlle. Claus, a duet for two pianos, on a theme by Weber; a duo with Joachim, and a sonata with Piatti. Vocal pieces by himself were also sung by Madame C. Novello, Miss Dolby, Herr Reichart, and Herr Staudigl, principally from his oratorio, "The Destruction of Jerusalem." Every hearer of Hiller's inspirations must be convinced that he is no ordinary composer; but whether he can be classed with that limited circle claiming to possess creative genius, we require a larger arena to determine.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

At the fourth meeting of the Melodists' Club, at the Freemasons' Tavern—Major Hough in the chair—there was an excellent selection of English songs and songs, performed by Messrs. Donald King, Coward, Fester, Gray, King (the hon. secretary), Ture, J. L. Hatton, E. Taylor, Lawler, Kinsbury, &c. Molière played on the violin, and Herr Reichart and Herr Staudigl afforded their valuable aid in the night's programme.—Mrs. John Macfarren, the clever pianist, gave a *matinée musicale* on the 1st inst., at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Mlle. F. Labiche, the Misses Dolby, Williams, Linsford, Mr. F. Boda, and Herr Reichart.—At the fortnightly concert at the City of London Literary Institution, Mrs. A. Newton, the Misses R. Brahm, E. Jacob, Lascelles, Warran, Woolf, Messrs. Swift and Jonghman were engaged.—Mr. F. Westerman, the flautist, had an evening concert at the Cadogan Institution, Sloane street, aided by Madame Lemaire, Miss Mary Rose, Mrs. F. Westerman, Herr Haas, Herr Bruchmann, Herr Remmel, Herr Gollmack, Mr. John Day, Herr Lutken, and Mr. J. Ward.—The "Réunion des Arts" held a meeting last Monday evening at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, at which Mlle. E. G. Reis, Mlle. T. Wagner, Mlle. Anna Brumann, Miss Henning, Mlle. Goffrie, Herr Sonnenberg, Herr Gollmack, Herr Goffrie, Herr Haas, and M. Denunck co-operate in the programme.—Professor Taylor delivered, on Thursday and Friday, the usual Gressam Music lectures; the concluding one will be given this evening (Saturday).—Next Monday will be the fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and Herr Janus's third *soirée*.—On Tuesday Mlle. De Barry will give a concert.—On Wednesday will be the performance of Beethoven's No. 9 Choral Symphony, under Berlioz's direction, at the fourth concert of the New Philharmonic Society; in the morning will be the second meeting of the Quartet Association, at which Mlle. Claus, the pianist, will perform.—Miss Anne Van Esch Taylor's concert is in the 12th inst.—On Friday will be the sixth meeting of the Musical Institute; the concert of the Misses Birch; and the performance of "Euryanthe," at the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction.—Herr Gustave Hüzel, the well-known singer from Vienna, is distinguished also by his clever compositions, has arrived in town for the season.—At the second morning concert last Monday, at Willis's Rooms, of the English Glee and Madrigal Union, madrigals by Benet and Stafford Smith, and glees and a catch by Webb, Dr. Cooke, W. Horsley, Greville, Elliott, and Harrison, were sung by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Francis, Holts, Lard, and Phillips, with consummate skill.—The third concert will take place next Monday.—The party sang at Oxford on Tuesday and Wednesday; on Thursday, at Plymouth, and yesterday at Devonport.—At the fifth of the London Wednesday Concerts, on the 5th inst., Sironi and Bottesini were the instrumental sions, and Jetty Treffz, Herr Reichart, Herr Staudigl, and Mr. Brahm, the vocal stars; the other vocalists were the Misses Aylene, Mesent, Jacobs, R. Brahm, Statack, Brougham, Messrs. Wallworth and G. Tedder.—At Mr. Lucas's third Musical Evening, on Wednesday, a clever quartet, by Van Bree, was executed: the artists engaged were Herr Pauer, the pianist, and Santon, Blagrove, Hill, and Lucas for the quartets.—Mr. W. Rea, the talented pianist, gave the first of two pianoforte *soirées* last night, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.—M. Orosz, the Hungarian pianist, presented a pianoforte recital to his friends and admirers yesterday morning, at the Mortimer-street Rooms: he performed Liszt's intricate "Don Juan" fantasia, some of Mendelssohn's poetic "Songs without words," and Schubert's "Are Maria" and "Wanderer." Not the least interesting portion of the programme were the pieces composed by Orosz, comprising a dreamy nocturne, some Eastern reveries, and a study. He is an accomplished pianist, not dismayed by any difficulties, and possessing

taste, feeling, and sentiment.—The Cecilia Society has undertaken the performance of Mozart's "Requiem" and Haydn's fourth mass, under the direction of Mr. Shoubridge, with Mr. Boardman as organist.—The *Musical World*, publishes a letter of Berlioz to Mr. Edward Loder, the composer, explaining that the non efficiency of the performance of "The Island of Calypso" by the New Philharmonic Society must be ascribed to the non-attendance of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves at a single rehearsal with the orchestra. As we blamed the execution of Mr. Loder's masque, which Berlioz styles "a beautiful work," it is but right to give the explanation he has had the moral courage to offer to the accomplished composer. It is high time artists should learn that managers and directors of concerts must no longer be made responsible for their caprice and neglect of duty.—Mr. Brinley Richards, who as a pianist and composer occupies such a very honourable position, began, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday morning, a series of performances of classical and modern pianoforte music: he will be assisted by the Messrs. Birch and Dolby; Mlle. Macfarren; Messrs. Swift, Santon, Piatti, and Bottesini.—The Commemorative Choral Festival, in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund, took place on Thursday in Westminster Abbey. The choir consisted of 100 voices from twelve of the cathedral and collegiate choirs: Mr. Turle presided at the organ. The verses, "Venite," and preces, &c., were by Tallis; the psalms by Turle; the "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" by Orlando Gibbons; the anthems were by W. Croft, R. Farrant, O. Gibbons, J. Blore, Boyce, Greene, H. Purcell, and R. Croythorn.—Mr. F. Boda gave a concert at Highbury Burn last night.—On Thursday night the Rev. W. W. Casale, M.A., General Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music, delivered at the Society of Arts a lecture "On the Musical Department of the late Exhibition; and on Music in its relations to Commerce and Manufactures, and as a social and moral agent."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini's vivacious opera, "La Cenerentola," was revived on Saturday night, and repeated last Tuesday, the second performance being honoured by the presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. The present cast is strong, comprising, as it does, Mlle. Angri as *Angelina*; Signor Calzolari, *Don Ramiro*; Signor Belletti, *Dandini*; and Lablache, *Don Magnifico*. In *Cenerentola* Mlle. Angri, even with the reminiscences of Alboni, has achieved her most brilliant triumph in this country. The music is thoroughly adapted to the quality of her beautiful voice, and also, in point of execution and feeling, to her style. Her delivery of the "Una Voita" was a foretaste of her excellence throughout the opera. In the duo, "Parlar voglio," in the concerted piece, "Signore, una parola," and in the passage of the finale of the first act, "Sprezzo quel don che versa," Mlle. Angri realised the finest points of her predecessor; and the sensation she created in the exquisite largo, "Nacqui all' affano," and in the bravura flights of the "Non più mesta," was scarcely less marked, the finale being rapturously re-demanded. Calzolari sang with taste and skill, and Belletti mastered the rapid divisions in *Dandini's* music with surprising ease and volubility. Lablache's fun was, as usual, mirth-provoking from first to last; his *Magnifico* must be ranked with his *Bartolo* and *Don Pasquale*—with him these three comic characters will die. "Miel rampele," and the duo, "Un segreto," without Lablache, are solemn inflictions.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Beethoven's "Fidelio" was given, with Mlle. Cravelli's energetic rendering of the part of *Leonora*; and the last act of Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," was to have followed, but owing to the indisposition of Mlle. Fiorentini, it was changed to the final scene from Rossini's "Cenerentola," sang by Mlle. Angri.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Inguenots" was revived on Saturday night, in presence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and an immensely filled house. Mario made his first appearance this season, in his popular part of *Lacou*; but the condition of his voice gave rise to very sinister opinions, which, however, were completely dispelled on the repetition of the opera last Tuesday. Not that he sang on the second occasion as he had done in the palm days before he undertook his Russian campaign; but it was palpable, from the luscious quality of the tones, and from occasional bursts of power, that, with ordinary attention and care, he soon will be himself again. The cast as regards *Valentine* (Gris), *Margaria de Valois* (Madame Castellani), *Il Conte de San Bress* (Polonini), *Nevers* (Tagliafico), *l'Inguenot Soldier* (Soldi), *Marcello* (Formès), *Meric* (Romm), was as last season; but Stigelli was substituted for Mel in *De Cossio*, and Mlle. Seguin replaced Angri as the *Page*. The last-mentioned change was a decided loss: the new contralto has a fine voice, but she is tame and spiritless to the last degree. On Thursday, for the extra night, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed for the first time this season. Gris, Bertrande, and Castellani resumed their parts of *Donna Anna*, *Donna Elvira*, and *Zerlina*; Marini again the *Leporello*, in place of Formès; Tagliafico was the *Statue*, Polonini, *Masetto*, and Tamberlik, *Don Ottavio*. But the great event in the present cast was Ronconi's assumption of *Don Giovanni*, which gained him such great fame in Paris. As in all the delineations of Ronconi, his conception of the character is entirely his own. Many portions made a deep impression on the auditory, especially the last appalling scene, in which the desperation of the reckless libertine was finely depicted. He does not affect to represent the *Dona* as a lady-killer—such a reading would be obviously absurd with Ronconi's physical appearance—but, like *Richard III.*, he woos with a smooth and oily tongue; he tries to subdue by the force of intellect. This conception is carried out with consummate skill, and his finished style of vocalisation and accurate delivery of the text quite delighted the Mozartians. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence. This evening, Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico."

ST. JAMES'S.

Madame Caroline Berton's one-act comedy of "La Diplomatie du Ménage," lately produced, is happily one of the pieces that depends on dialogue, in which a *Madame Destanges* (Mlle. Denain), by gentleness, keeps her husband at home; and a *Madame Renard* (Mlle. Marguet), by her ill-temper, drives hers to the *bal masqué*. "Mlle. de la Seiglière" has also proved attractive. But this class of performances has yielded place to a new series imported from the Gymnase, with Madame Rose Cheri and M. Numa. "Généviève," and "Brutus, l'aché Cæsar," are the pieces selected for their appearances. They afford no scope for the higher requirements of art; but in minute and subtle delineations, in which Madame Cheri is proficient, they are abundant. M. Numa is an actor of mind and taste, but not of extraordinary genius. His embodiment of *Clerambourg* avoided the repulsive parts of the character, and brought out the parental feeling, divested of its selfishness. Both *débutants* were pleasing, and merited the applause with which they were received.

OLYMPIC.

"The Warden of Galway," a drama, by the Rev. Edward Graves, of Dublin, was produced on Wednesday. This play has been some time in existence, was performed in Dublin many years since, and at the Victoria Theatre in 1821. On those occasions it met with more success than on the present. The interest turns on the Warden of Galway having to doom his own son for murder; and much account is made of his inflexible justice, until the end, when, in rashly attempting a dramatic surprise, the author/reveres on the sudden his hero's character, and brought down the disapprobation of the audience. The wife of the criminal has obtained pardon of a superior authority, and arrives in time to save her husband; but the father, mistaking the popular tumult by which her approach is heralded, hurries the execution, and then, discovering his mistake, exclaims, "Then I have murdered my son!" The misuse of that word, under the circumstances, revolted the house. There was, however, some good acting in the piece. Mrs. Walter Lacy, as *Anastasia*, the wife, was artistic and effective; and Mr. Hoskins, as *Connor*, the sole witness of the murder, who goes distracted with the idea of destroying his master, performed with distinguished vigour and power. Mr. Henry Warren, also, as *Walter Lynch*, the father, was painstaking and abundant in honest intention; but care and talent were equally thrown away on a drama with such an unfortunate dénouement. Up to the point of the curtain falling, all was safe; but with the last speech all hope of success ceased; and we wear that the piece, though possessing considerable merit, and well got up, will not be frequently repeated.

THE MARIONETTES.

These never-failing performers continue to flourish, by virtue of the directing intelligence behind the scenes. Obedient to the necessity that there reigns supreme, they are the media of communicating new pieces to the public, with all their shrewdness and wit, would not other wise meet the popular ear. Hugo Vamp is fond of turning everything into a political squib. He has thus converted "The Corsican Brothers" into "The Arabian Brothers; or, the Spirit of Punch," and dramatized the execution of the *Choriers* under Louis Napoleon; but his twin-brother *Punch* survives to reveal his death, and gallantly opposing the pen to the sword, mortally wounds the oppressor. The supernatural effects were well managed; and of all the burlesques on the original drama this merits to be esteemed the best, having an obvious moral, in which corroboration is at present needed. "Five months hence," Hugo Vamp gives us reason, at any rate his distinguished assurance, to believe, that "I ate will otherwise decree," and restore France to the map of Europe, now which, in her present shameful state of depression, she is virtually blotted out. If "wooden heads," in these days, can teach such sublime lessons, what may be expected from "the intelligence of the age?"

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—For the last month the "Royal property" has been peopled by artists and workmen, all actively engaged in carrying out the various improvements contemplated for the coming season. The alterations and amendments will astonish the old frequenters of the gardens. New views, a grand ballet, with importations from France; a new tenor of amazing power, a choir of madrigalists, *coffs*, new approaches, and a new system of lighting, are amongst the means and appliances which the "Garden" depends upon for attracting the pleasure-seekers of London. The season will be inaugurated on the famous Derby day, with its accustomed *bal masqué*.

Mr. Orlando Bradbury, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, has been appointed Secretary to the Northern and Central Anti-Catholic Club, in the room of James Elliott, Esq., deceased. Mr. Bradbury is also treasurer of the Round, Catch, and Canon Clubs.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

[GRATIS.]

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—OPENING FROM EVESHAM TO STOURBRIDGE.

This event, which has excited the greatest interest in the districts concerned, took place on Saturday last.

About nine o'clock in the morning a special train, with 21 carriages, started from Stourbridge amidst the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and cheers of an immense concourse of spectators who had congregated at the station. At Kidderminster, and again at Worcester and Pershore, there were the same manifestations of rejoicings—bell-ringing, cannon-firing, and the cheering of the people, while at every town and hamlet triumphal arches of flowers and evergreens were erected over the line. At Worcester there was a large accession of visitors, and the train started from that city soon after ten o'clock, making a short stay at Pershore, and arriving at Evesham (37 miles) before twelve o'clock.

This was the point at which the greatest preparations had been made. The Mayor, Mr. Henry Workman, had invited the directors and their friends to a sumptuous *déjeuner* at the Town-hall; and on the excursion train arriving at the Evesham station, the party were met by the corporation authorities, and escorted from thence to the Town-hall by the high sheriff and borough members, as well as a numerous portion of the gentry and magistracy of the county. An elegant cold collation was

here served—the Mayor of Evesham in the chair. Most of the influential persons of the district were present. The usual introductory toasts having been given, were followed by that of the "Directors of the Company," which was responded to by Captain Rushout, M.P. The "Health of the Contractors" was then given, to which

Mr. Peto, M.P., replied in an excellent and spirited speech, in which he pointed out the great resources of the thickly populated district through which the line passes, and expressed an opinion that it would prove one of the best-paying lines in the kingdom. He also referred

to the proposed extension from Oxford to Brentford, the bill for which was now before Parliament, and which line, he said, would to a certainty be made. That in fact "it should and must be made." (Cheers.) He hoped that their next celebration of this kind would be at Oxford next autumn, when he trusted to have the honour of entertaining all who were then present. (Loud cheers.)

The toast of the "Members for the borough of Evesham" was acknowledged by Lord Marcus Hill. The party rose at two o'clock.

Meanwhile the interests of property having been duly represented, those



ARCH AT EVESHAM



THE EVESHAM STATION.



DINNER AT EVESHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

of labour were not forgotten. After the departure of the magnates from Evesham, the working-men of the town and neighbourhood, to the number of 600 or 700, were entertained with a substantial repast, for which long ranges of tables were laid in the High-street. The brilliant sky overhead, the thousands of happy, smiling faces, and the holiday appearance of everything and everybody, made this the pleasantest scene we have long witnessed. The navigators employed on the line were feasted at the same time in the timber storehouse at the railway station. At four o'clock, the tables in the High-street having been cleared, the vacant seats were filled by the female part of the community, who were regaled plentifully with "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," and its usual concomitants. Indeed, the hospitality of the good people of Evesham appeared to be extended to all, without exception, who chose to avail themselves of it. It was May-day, too: a grotesque party of dancers preceded the band of music through the town; whilst cakes were unsparingly distributed from the windows of the High-street to the crowd below. Rich and poor seemed mutually pleased with themselves and with each other; and from many a weather-beaten partaker in the day's rejoicing we heard the remark, "There were never such doings before in Evesham!"

Our Artists have pictured the very interesting demonstrations at Evesham: the gaily-dressed Arch of evergreens and flowers; the Station, similarly decorated; and the *al fresco* entertainment in the High-street, Evesham.

The party of Directors and their friends, who left Evesham at two o'clock, returned to Worcester, where cake and wine were offered to the party by the Mayor and corporation. The train reached Stourbridge, and shortly after returned to Kidderminster, where they were received by the Mayor and corporation, and escorted from the station to the Lion Hotel, to partake of a sumptuous dinner prepared for their entertainment by the corporate body of the town.

After dinner, Mr. Delais, one of the directors, in proposing "Prosperity to the borough of Kidderminster," took occasion to point out to the meeting the importance of the construction of the above line, and strongly urged upon those present the necessity of their giving the promoters of this undertaking their strenuous support. The hon. gentleman's remarks were received with most enthusiastic cheers.

The Right Hon. Lord Ward, in acknowledging his health, fully corroborated the cogency of Mr. Delais' observations, remarking that the district through which the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line passed was pre-eminently entitled to a railway, having an independent access of its own to London; that their traffic would well support its construction; and that without this measure it was impossible to hope the great mineral and other resources of the western counties could ever be adequately developed.

The day was observed as a close holiday along the whole line, and a vast concourse of spectators attended at Evesham, Worcester, Kidderminster, and Stourbridge; at the former place it was computed that not less than 10,000 persons were present.

The line having been surveyed by the Government authorities, was opened for traffic to the public on Monday.

The whole line is at present laid down on the narrow gauge, but there is ample room left for laying down an additional rail for the broad gauge hereafter.

THE RAILWAY NOTE-BOOK;

OR,

JOTTINGS IN THE TERMINUS, THE STATION, AND THE TRAIN.

BY ANGUS B. REACH.

PAGE IV.

IN the whole round of Railway sights, there is not one more curious than the passing glance you sometimes catch into the interiors of the carriages of a night train as it draws up, say at two or three in the morning, at a station. Watch, by the dull glimmer of the faintly burning lights, the huddled up, cuddled up attitudes; the lounging, stretching, relaxed, and sleepy postures of the half-conscious passengers, leaning on each others shoulders, with drooping heads and drooping arms, and chins sunk in comforters and shawls; the ladies with limp bonnets totally and irredeemably crushed, and made night-caps of—mere wisps of straw, or ruined, stove in, and hopeless masses of silk and gauze; the gentlemen, adorned with all sorts of fantastic head-dresses, fuzzy caps, and Glengarry bonnets, or veritable *bonnets de nuit*, but all silent, all heaped in corners or blocked upright between the shoulders of their companions, with only now and then a half articulate snore or a dismal grunt as the utterer seeks temporary comfort in a change of position, to break the rumble of the journey or the silence of the temporary stoppage.

A night's railway run is a dismal thing to the man or woman who cannot sleep out of a four-poster. In vain they try to read. The lamp is too dim, and the printed lines seem to run into each other; the eye averts and waters, the temples ache, and the book is given up. Then, perhaps, they turn to the window for amusement, and try to make out the dull lines of the black horizon, or the scattered lights of cottages or farmhouses, or the clustered lights of towns. But country places are dark early in the night, and the dismal glimmering which here and there streams athwart the night comes probably from a sick room or some such scene of sorrowful watching. Closer sparks of light, however, are not wanting. Every now and then flying red-hot cinders shoot past the window, producing a glare almost like lightning; and the grey torrent of the blowing steam streams like a phantom in the dark. The stations are all but deserted. A sleepy policeman goes about rubbing his eyes and half dreaming still. A muffled-up passenger, who has been stamping up and down the damp platform for the last half-hour, is inserted into a carriage, to the sore discomfort of a group of sleepers; and a burly fellow, quite wide awake—he has just had a trudge of ten miles across country—flings into the post-office carriage the local mails of the little villages about. Meantime the dosers for the most part enjoy that pleasant state which lies between sleeping and waking. They have a dim indefinite consciousness of where they are, and are sensible of the train stopping and then going ahead again. Only the interval between the stations seems wonderfully short—a fact, however, which gives them no degree of concern. Sometimes, indeed, at a stopping place the whole carriage is aroused. A stout gentleman given to snoring hems loudly and awakens up as the train slows and the whistle is heard. Moving about with some briskness, he opens the window and looks out, then consults his watch, and begins to fidget and get nervous. In a moment we are at the platform, and the glimmer of the guard's lantern shoots past the window.

"Guard! guard!" shouts the stout gentleman, "how far are you from Bullock-smithy?"

"Twenty miles, sir."

"Bless me, you're very late to-night."

"Rather before than after time, sir. It's now 2.5, and we passed Bullock-smithy at 1.20."

Occasionally we have a passenger of quite a different kidney—a fidgety passenger, the character generally performed by a lady. She is bound, perhaps, to Little Pedlington, and between her starting point and her destination are at least sixteen stations, at every one of which she inquires whether it be not Little Pedlington, and is not easily persuaded of the negative, citing cases in which she had arrived at that famous city at the very hour of the then inquiry, but quite forgetful that upon those occasions she had started five or six hours before her present time of departure. I once witnessed a lady in a state of trepidation lest she should be carried past London by mistake—"These railway people were so careless," but this, I think, is rather an exceptional instance.

At the stations where you stop at night, you frequently shunt trains; that is, if you are travelling by a quick passenger *convoy*, slower trains are run upon the sidings to let you pass them. There is always something especially magnificent in the locomotives of these trains—generally huge strong monsters—as you pass them in the darkness. With a constant shrill yell, up flies their white sheet-like breath; three great red gleaming lights in front—as it were two fiery eyes and a fiery mouth—making up a huge demoniac face; beneath, the strong red glow of the furnace lighting up the cinder-strewn line, while great lumps of burning coals fall sparkling from the monster's stomach. There never was a better representation of a fiery dragon. St. George, if he had met such an iron animal, would at once have couched his lance, and spurred his

steed, and called on all the saints to aid him in a worse adventure than that of the monster of Cappadocia. But our present fiery dragon is a very placid beast of burden, and in the case before us he is conveying behind him a vast herd of cattle—you may hear their lowing in the pauses of the steam blast—up to the devouring maw of the metropolis, there to be converted into all manner of savoury dishes, from haunches and sirloins to chops and kidneys.

Dreary as is in general a night journey, an early morning arrival is drearier still. Perhaps a dismal cold and foggy twilight is stealing over you, and paling the ineffectual lamp as you rattle across a silent suburb; the wet streets empty, except where here and there a policeman leans against a lamp; or, if it be in London, a group of tattered wanderers, mingled with early mechanics, cluster round a breakfast shed. The personage who takes the tickets looks half asleep. The cold morning air nips you as he lets down the window; but it wakens you up, and you begin to collect your wraps and scattered goods and chattels around you. There is a discomfort in moving which seems invincible. You wish you were fifty miles from your journey's end, so as to let the day be properly aired and warmed before you step out into it. But there is no help; you clamber into a jingling fusty-smelling night cab, and in a few moments are ringing lustily at the portals of an hotel, looking strange and unfamiliar in its shut-up grimness. At all such establishments, almost without exception, you hear of an unhappy porter who is said to be up all night, but you seldom see him. After a due modicum of knocking and ringing, the door is slowly opened, and an unshaven, slipshod wretch of a waiter rubs his eyes, and admits you into the darkened passage. You



step for a moment into the coffee-room, while he flings back the window-shutters. Pah! the stale smell of the last night's cigars, the dim odour haunting the room, like the ghost of alcohol, of the unnumbered "goes" and "bottoms," and "colds without," which were jollily called for ever night, and the wretched remnants of which lie in tiny drops of clammy, spiritry syrup, at the bottom of dim tumblers, with half-a-dozen intoxicated flies in each—the peculiar flavour of a coffee-room, not by any means disagreeable when you enter it at night, hungry for supper and disposed to be tolerably jolly thereafter, is fearful in the morning. It is the odour of the charnel-house of conviviality—the catacombs of departed toasts, sentiments, and songs. Only think of those glasses sparkling on that board—or that empty bottle being the sun of that table. You turn from the place as by instinct, and flee. What is to be done? Will you go to bed? The hour is exactly that absurd one when it is too early to turn out and too late to turn in. If you do settle upon a bed-room, the effect is horrible. Twenty to one you don't sleep; the light of day bores you. You get tremendously wide awake, and find yourself staring at the pattern of the curtains, intolerably tired, with all your bones aching, but not the slightest inclination to close your eyes. If, on the other hand, you decide to keep up and walk about till breakfast time, how long the slowly-going hours appear till then. You wander about the empty streets, and gaze disconsolately upon the white drawn window-blinds. The first housemaid you observe cleansing the door-step is an event; the first shop-boy you perceive listlessly and shufflingly removing the shutters is a catastrophe. Then sauntering slowly back to your hotel, you become aware, to your great gratification, that the brisk coffee-room fire has taken all fumes of last night up the chimney, and that the pleasant little appetising white cloths are spread for breakfast. You may congratulate yourself on having at last got comfortably over your night upon the rails.

Very often, however, the process is much less agreeable than I have sketched it. Were you ever obliged to dodge forty miles or so, for example, behind a goods train, for want of a station with a siding to shunt it? The operation occurs very often, and is most woefully uncomfortable. The train keeps on at uncertain speeds—now making good way, anon suddenly pulling up, with all the breaks screwed on, and effectually putting an end to your slumbers. The passengers get nervous, or snappish, or both; and the ears of the directors must tingle on their pillows in consideration of the variety of epithets applied, and unpleasant wishes as to their future destiny lavished upon them. Every now and then we come to a full stop, and the glimmer of the guard's lantern is seen. Down goes my window.

"What's the meaning of this, guard? We're an hour and a half behind time, and sticking in this cutting."

"Can't help it, sir. 'Goods' ahead, sir—very heavy train, and the rails uncommon greasy."

"Wrathful Gentleman."—Then by Heavens I won't stand it. Of all the disgracefully mismanaged lines—

"Nervous Gentleman."—Are you sure, guard, there's no other train coming up behind us? Really it's not very pleasant.

"Guard."—There's the 6.45 Birmingham, due at Euston 10.20; but she's generally late, and they can see our tail-light at all events."

This is the kind of dialogue, it is to be observed, which takes place when the authorities are in a bending and affable humour; but in nine cases out of ten the guard laps himself up in profound silence, and only deigns to hold converse with the driver in front. Presently some few of the most fidgety of the *detenus* open the doors—that is, if they be not locked—and give signs of an intention to "stretch their legs," a proceeding which is immediately repressed by the powers that be, with a stern "Gentlemen must keep their seats," as it is obvious to the merest tyro in railway management, that had all the passengers descended, and had the expected train come up at the rate of forty miles an hour, it would find nothing but mere empty trucks to smash before it. At length, however, we crawl ahead; a great whistling ensues, and theories are discussed as to whether an extra pilot engine has or has not taken the "goods" in tow. At all events we are again in cheery motion, and soon after passing the lights of a station we perceive our hindrance—half-a-mile of piled-up trucks, with a broken-winded engine puffing on the siding. A mile a minute, then, to make up for lost time!

(To be continued.)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER.

The Council of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary festival on Saturday evening last, at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square. The attendance of noblemen and gentlemen was more than usually numerous, and embraced the leading members of both the great political parties, and many distinguished literary and political characters.

The banquet was served in the Great or East Saloon, where tables were laid out for nearly 200 guests. The appearance of this apartment, with its beautifully decorated walls illuminated by a ring of brilliant gas jets, was exceedingly gorgeous.

The President of the Academy (Sir Charles Locke Eastlake) took the chair at six o'clock: upon his right were seated in the order named—the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary at War, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. J. C. Herries. Upon the chairman's left were his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Westminster, Marquis of Normandy, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Granby, and Lord Ashburton. Amongst the other principal guests at the table we remarked—the American Minister, the Prussian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the Portuguese Minister, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Grey, Earl of Cawdor, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Rosse, Earl of Clarendon, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Yarborough, Earl Granville, Viscount Caning, Earl of Carlisle, Earl Lovelace, Lord Montagu, Lord Londesborough, Lord de Tabley, Lord James Townshend, Lord Seymour, the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of London, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. T. B. Maule, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, the Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Robert H. Inglis, M.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Whewell, the Chairman of the East India Company, Sir Charles Wood, the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairman of the Board of Customs, the President of the College of Physicians, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Professor Wheatstone, Professor Faraday, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Forster, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir E. Landseer, Professor Owen, the Master of Dulwich, Mr. Grote, and Sir George Staunton. The following were among the artists present:—Mr. Grant, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wright, Sir R. Westmacott, Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Lee, Mr. Sidney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Abraham Cooper, Mr. Egg, Mr. Lane, Sir W. Ross, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Hart, Mr. Webster, Mr. Stone, Mr. Cousins, and Mr. Frost.

The dinner was magnificently served by the proprietors of the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street.

After the usual loyal toasts, The President gave "The Army and Navy," coupling with them the name of the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of Wellington said he had no objection to return thanks for both, although there was a noble friend of his present who was more conversant with the sister service than himself—he meant the Duke of Northumberland. The chairman had been pleased to allude to the efficiency of the British army, and to its readiness to act when the call of duty required it. He, himself, believed that whatever difficulties the army might have to contend with, they would always maintain their reputation for subordination and bravery. (Hear.)

The President next gave "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers."

The Earl of Derby, in responding, expressed the extreme pleasure he felt at being present at a meeting where no differences of political opinion could possibly arise. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the President and the company for the honour they had paid to the Ministry of which he was a member; and he could conscientiously assure them that he was most desirous, with the aid of his hon. friend, Mr. Disraeli (laughter), to do what he could towards providing a better building than they had at present for the cultivation of the arts in this country. (Hear, hear.)

The toast of the "Illustrious Guests who had honoured the Academy with their presence," brought upon his legs

The Marquis of Salisbury, who said it was the first time he had ever dined with the Royal Academicians; but, from the amount of gratification he had derived from his first visit, he hoped it would not be the last. (Cheers and laughter.)

The President now proposed "Literature and Painting," coupling the name of Mr. Disraeli with the toast.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he saw many members of the literary profession present who were much more qualified to return thanks than himself. As, however, it had pleased the President to mention his name, it might not, perhaps, be considered presumptuous if he responded to the toast. (Hear.) Although he wished—indeed, everyone wished—to have a new building in the place of the present National Gallery—one that should be worthy of this great metropolis—in his position he was not able to act unless his noble friend, Lord John Russell, would assist him. (Laughter and cheers.) He thought that if so eminent a statesman as the noble Lord had proved himself to be would lend him his assistance, there could not be the least doubt they should soon be able to rear a building at once worthy of the advanced state of the arts and of the great country in which they lived. (Cheers.) After paying a very high compliment to the talents of his noble friend the ex-Premier, Mr. Disraeli said he thought he might be excused for deviating so far from the beaten track on this occasion as to propose, without asking leave of the President, "The health of Lord John Russell." (Loud cheers and laughter.)

The President said, as the toast was received so well, he felt that all he had to do was to put it formally from the chair. (Renewed cheering.)

Lord John Russell, in rising to respond, said he had thought himself this evening perfectly safe. Last year, when the toast of the "City of London" was proposed, the Lord Mayor being absent, he was called upon to speak. This year he had observed that the Lord Mayor of London was present, and he had felt in consequence perfectly at ease—(Laughter, and "Hear, hear!")—an ease which had only been disturbed by the ingenuity of his hon. friend. (Renewed laughter.) As an old Minister, he was perfectly aware that people in office had a very difficult task to play—they were clawed at by everybody. (Laughter.) They all very well knew that if a site for a new National Gallery were found in London, there would be plenty of people who would declaim against it, and say that dirty boys would get in and spoil the pictures were it built in such a locality. If the country were selected for a site, the distance would then be too far; and so a commission had been ordered to sit upon it, and he hoped it would come—as every commission did come—in time, to an end. (Laughter and cheers.) His right hon. friend would find that this was not the only difficulty that had been bequeathed to him. There were several others besides, which he would discover in time, and which he hoped he might get well out of. (Laughter.) The noble Lord proceeded to say that Mr. Disraeli was a very clever man, and, perhaps, as he had been selected to respond to the twofold toast of "Literature and Painting," he might prove to have a twofold aptitude for surmounting the difficulties of his position. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) In conclusion, his Lordship expressed his full concurrence in the able sentiment enunciated by Lord Derby—that differences of political opinion ought never to interfere with private friendship. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Foreign Ministers" was acknowledged by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen in a long speech, which was listened to with much attention.

"The Health of the Lord Mayor," and several other toasts, followed, and the party broke up at half-past ten o'clock.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—At the annual meeting of the members of this institution, held on Saturday last, in Albemarle-street—Mr. Pole, the treasurer, in the chair—the report stated that the gross receipts for the year ending the 31st of December (including the produce of the sale of Exchequer Bills and of renewal fines from under-tenants) had amounted to £5236 19s. 5d., and that the gross disbursements for the same period had reached the sum of £5205 6s. 5d., including the payment of the renewal fine of £600 to the city of London, as well as various investments to the extent of £1056 19s. 5d. The real expenditure of the year, for the general purposes of the institution, had amounted to £3419 15s. 4d., against £3725 0s. 10d. of real receipts from admission fees, subscriptions from new and old members, subscribers to the lectures, and from miscellaneous items, giving an excess of receipts over expenditure equal to £201 0s. 6d. for the year. In that branch of the legislature devoted to lectures the profits had amounted to £279 15s. 7d., being a considerable increase over the sum gained in the preceding year. The amount of funded property on the 31st of December was greater by £768 1s. 1d. than on the corresponding day in 1850. In conclusion, it was observed that 975 volumes had been added to the library during the year, and the institution had attained a position of unprecedented success.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL PACKET SERVICE.—In order to facilitate the voyage of the Mexican Gulf steamer as much as possible, the Admiralty have ordered that she is not in future to call at Jamaica and Porto Rico, but is to proceed direct to Havannah and the Gulf through the old Bahama Channel. The Havannah mails will, in consequence, have to be made up on the 2d of the month instead of on the 17th, as at present. A steamer will run between St. Thomas and Jamaica twice a month instead of once, and by that means there will be a fortnightly instead of monthly communication with Jamaica. The Jamaica steamer will not proceed to Honduras, as at present, but a branch steamer will be employed specially to perform the Honduras mail service to and from Jamaica. In case of bad weather, the Gulf steamer will be allowed an additional 60 hours' stay at Tampico, instead of 36 hours, according to the present arrangements. Only two days' stoppage will be allowed the Barbadoes and Demerara steamer at Demerara. The West India Company have guaranteed to the Government that the speed of their steamers shall average in future ten miles an hour between Southampton and St. Thomas. In consequence of the new arrangements the Mexican mails and dividends will arrive here occasionally in the middle instead of at the beginning of the month. There is to be no alteration in the Brazilian mail service, with the exception that the River Plate mails are to be despatched from Rio de Janeiro on the 13th instead of the 14th of the month.

THE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY, recorded at page 335 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, broke out, not in New Weston-street, as there stated, but at between 200 and 300 feet distant, in Manning-street.

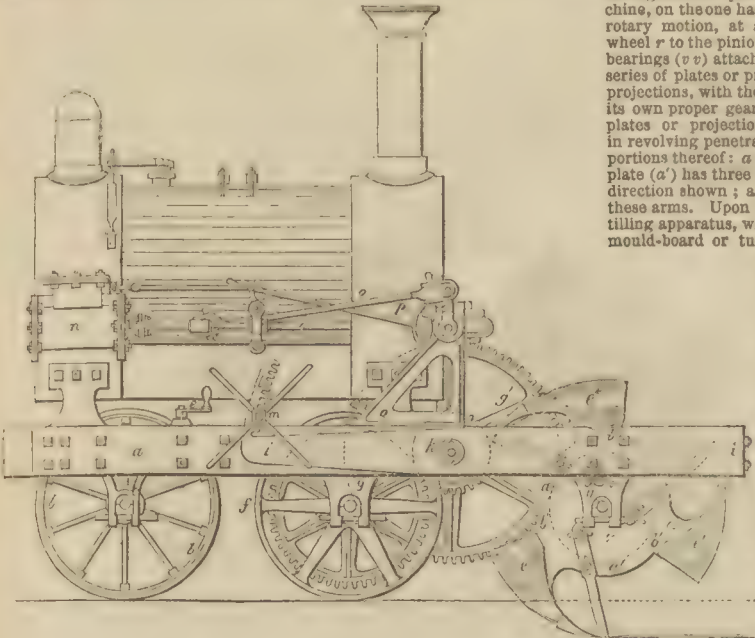
Mr. William Grey, S.T.C.D., has been created by his Majesty the King of Prussia Count of the Phoenix of Hohenlohe, and Knight of the Red Eagle, the honour having been suggested by the Academy of Berlin, as a mark of the value attached to his scientific communications to that body.

USHER'S STEAM-PLOUGH.

The application of steam to ploughing has hitherto involved a number of physical difficulties, which it is stated in the *Scottish Press*, Mr. James Usher, of Edinburgh, has overcome.

This invention consists, first, in mounting a series of ploughs in the same plane around an axis, so that the ploughs shall successively come into action; and, secondly, in applying power to give rotary motion to a series of ploughs or other instruments for tilling the earth, so that the resistance of the earth to the ploughs or instruments as they enter and travel through the earth shall cause the machine to be propelled; thus making the ploughs act in the earth in the same way as paddle-wheels do in the water, by which the vessel is moved along; and the resistance of the earth being greater than the water, the power obtained is proportionally more.

Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of the steam machinery; Fig. 2 is a plan thereof, the steam boiler and engine being removed. In Fig. 1 the under edge of the mould-board and share is formed to a curve struck from the centre of the shaft or axis on which the ploughs are affixed: *a a* indicate the bed-frame or carriage of the machine. The fore carriage wheels (*b b*) are mounted on an axle, which turns in bearings (*c*) attached to the swivel frame (*d*), which moves on the



USHER'S STEAM PLOUGH.—FIG. 1. SIDE ELEVATION.

bolts (*d*) for turning the machine round in a small space. A portion of the swivel frame (*d*) is toothed, and acted upon by the pinion and winch *e*. The hind part of the carriage is here shown, supported upon the hollow cylinder or roller *f*, composed of two extreme parts, *f* and *g*, which are wheels similar to *b b*, the intermediate part (*f*) being by preference removable at pleasure, so as to render these bearing parts suitable to different stages of cultivation. This compound cylinder has its axle supported in the bearings *g*, attached to the lower or to the under side of the carriage frame. The axle of this cylinder carries also at one end the wheel *h*, to be afterwards noticed. A moveable lever frame (*i i i*) is supported on an axle or shaft (*k*), as a fulcrum. The free ends (*i i*) are formed into the toothed segments *l*, and are concentric to *k*; these segments being acted upon by the two toothed pinions and spindles *m*, which elevates or depresses the hind part (*i i*) of the lever frame, and all that it carries, at the pleasure of the conductor. On the carriage thus constructed is placed the locomotive boiler, with its engines (*n n*), the power of which is applied through the medium of connecting rods (*o*) to the crank shaft *p*, supported on two standards (*q*). On the shaft *p* there is also fixed the spur pinion, indicated by the dotted circle *p' p'* in Figure 1; and this pinion, by taking into the wheel *r*, mounted on the shaft *k*, gives motion, at the same time, to the pinion *t*, which is carried round on the same shaft (*k*). The pinion *t*, thus actuated, takes into the wheel *h*, before referred to, on the bearing cylinder (*f*); and it is preferred that the point *t* should be applied so as readily to be put into and out of gear with its wheel, though not so shown in the Engraving. By this arrangement of parts a slow progressive motion is obtained for the whole machine, on the one hand, through the cylinder *f*; and on the other hand a separate rotary motion, at a certain increase of speed, is communicated through the wheel *r* to the pinion *u*, fixed upon the shaft *u*, which last-named shaft has its bearings (*v v*) attached to the moveable frame *i i*. On the shaft *u* are placed a series of plates or projections, fixed at regular distances. Or such plates or projections, with their ploughs, may be placed upon separate shafts, each with its own proper gearing; but it is preferred to place them on one shaft. These plates or projections have affixed to each of them several ploughs, which in revolving penetrate the soil, and by their mould-boards elevate and turn over portions thereof: *a a* are the plates or projections fixed upon the shaft *u*. Each plate (*a*) has three arms or prolongations (*b b b*), which terminate in the radial direction shown; a further prolongation (*d' d'*) is carried obliquely upon each of these arms. Upon the plate and projections thus constructed is affixed the tilling apparatus, which consists, firstly, of the part *e*, which acts the part of the mould-board or turn-furrow in the common plough; and it is to be fixed by screw bolts or otherwise to the prolongation *d' d'*.

To the fore part of this mould-board (*e e*) is affixed a bar of wrought iron, which is also furnished with a lug by which it is attached to the plate by means of screw bolts or otherwise: the bar, thus secured, forms a head or share-bearer, as in many common ploughs. To the fore part of the bar the share is adapted, and fixed by its socket. The mould-board, and also the share, may be varied in form. An adjustable fore-cutter or coulter is affixed in front of each share. It will be seen that not only the ploughs which are set in the same plane around the axis follow each other into action, but that the ploughs of the other sets (which are affixed around the axis in parallel planes) are arranged and come into action so that two ploughshares will not strike the earth at the same instant.

The first public trial of the Steam-Plough took place at Bangholm,

near Edinburgh, on the 14th of November last, when only four ploughs were used, although the locomotive is adapted for six. The amount of power that may be introduced is, of course, indefinite; and the machine might be made capable of working a series of ploughs to compass any proportionate breadth of land. The ploughshare penetrated deeper than is reached by the horse-plough, and the loam was thrown up and pulverised as loosely as if the spade had been at work. The field was level, and the operation was viewed with great interest by the spectators. A second trial took place on the same farm on the 21st November, with similar results. Practical men present expressed their surprise at the superior manner in which the soil was stirred. Another trial took place on Friday, the 27th of February: the plough traversed the field six times with perfect success, and, as on the first occasion at Bangholm, to show its capability to travel over a soft surface, it ploughed a part of the land twice over. This experiment was supplementary to one which had taken place on the previous day, in presence of the committee of the Highland Society.

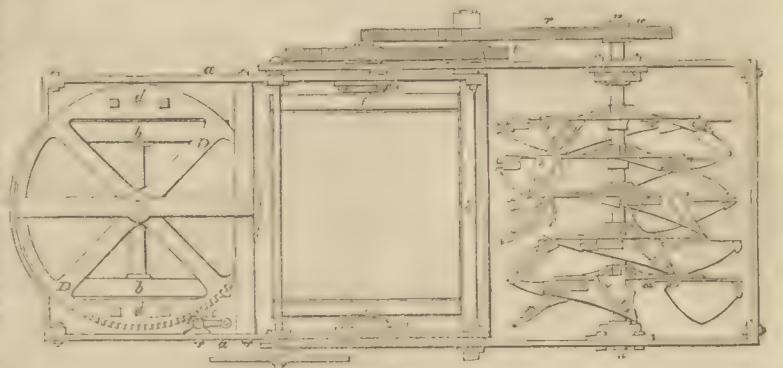
The cost of the machine is about £300, and it is adapted to ploughing, thrashing, rolling, and harrowing. It travels 2550 yards per hour, turning over 50 inches in breadth, which is equal to 7 acres in 10 hours, at a daily expense of 17s. or 18s., which is about 2s. 6d. per acre, while it costs 9s. or 10s. to plough an acre with horses. Although the first machine may not be perfect, still the fact is undeniable that the great obstacle to ploughing by steam has been got over, and with a little improvement the inventor has no doubt of making the machine perfect.

The cost of the Steam-Plough per day is estimated as follows:—

12 cwt. coals	..	..	..	6s. 0d.
Engineer	..	..	..	3s. 0d.
Two labourers	..	..	..	4s. 0d.
Horse, two hours	..	..	..	1s. 6d.
Interest on machine and repairs	..	..	..	2s. 6d.

17s. 6d.

Such is a brief account of the invention, achievements, present state, and prospects of Mr. Usher's Steam-Plough.



USHER'S STEAM PLOUGH.—FIG. 2. GROUND-PLAN, BOILER AND ENGINE REMOVED.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON, F.G.S.

HAMPSHIRE.

Population .. 355,004 | Area .. 1,018,550 acres.

The north-eastern part of Hampshire is of a sterile character, being placed on the western division of the Bagshot Sands, a large part of which is still in the state of open heath, an example may be seen on the South-Western Railway, in passing to Southampton by Farnborough, Fleet Pond, &c. The latter place possesses some interest at the present moment to the inhabitants of the metropolis, as exhibiting a copious sample of the water, which is to form part of the supply which the Board of Health proposes to favour them with at some future day. To the westward of the Bagshot Sands are outcropping beds of the London and plastic clay formation, of a most tenacious character, and wholly unsuitable to arable cultivation, if we except beans, rape, and cabbage, for which crops it is well adapted, if previously well drained; in consequence of the rapidity with which the rain permeates the overlying sands, the lower grounds are wet and liable to fogs.

The district to the south of the above-described, and comprising half the area of the county, is formed of strong flinty loams and hazel mould, or chalk interstratified occasionally with gravel, the whole of which are, however, underlaid by an unbroken bed of chalk. Some of the higher parts of the district under notice is composed of a light, friable, sandy soil, well adapted for the growth of root crops and barley, which in natural pastures afford a short bite of sweet grass, forming excellent sheep pastures. The lower lands of this class are frequently composed of soils similar to the above, with a considerable intermixture of carbonaceous or decayed vegetable matter; in other places, perhaps over the widest extent, the soil consists principally of fine chalk, rendered grey by vegetable substances: sheep that graze this soil are remarkably free from disease, owing, no doubt, to the naturally dry character of the pasture and the climate.

Interspersed with the above are occasional patches of deep, strong, red, flinty loams, which form the main part of the arable soils of the Hampshire chalk downs. Along the margins of the rivers and brook which intersect the downs, are generally to be found strips of dark-coloured mouldy loams. In numerous instances the fields so situated are converted into water meadows. The practice followed in various parts of the country varies, some flooding the land to obtain the greatest amount of summer produce, others for early spring-food: those who practise the latter mode water as frequently as possible, or continuously during winter, until the commencement or the middle of March, at which time an acre of water meadow is considered equal to feeding 400 couple of sheep for one day. When these meadows lie on a sound dry bottom, they are occasionally huddled off, leaving open hurdles for the lambs to pass through and feed ahead: they are seldom suffered to remain on the water meadows all night, but are folded on other grounds. The usual hours of keeping them on the meadows are from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, this continuing from the last week in March to the first week in May. As soon as the first of the grass has been eaten by ewes and lambs, the carriers and lateral conductors of the water are examined, and the flooding renewed. At the expiration of six or seven weeks, a crop of hay is taken, the watering being continued to within about ten days previous to the grass being mown.

The clay lands of the northern part of Hampshire are usually cultivated as follows:—1st, wheat; 2d, turnips; 3d, barley; 4th, clover and rye-grass, with occasional intermixture of tares. The extensive district overlying the chalk is well suited for the growth of sainfoin, a circumstance not overlooked by many extensive farmers, as it is found very productive on such soils as permit the plant to send its roots down amidst the crevices of the chalk, in which case it is always found to grow stronger than on places where its roots are confined to a shallower range. Sainfoin, *holy hay*, so called on account of its fragrant smell, is one of the most valuable plants which can be grown on such a district; for while other plants are liable to suffer from drought, sainfoin is scarcely injured during the longest continued dry weather. It owes this valuable property to the extraordinary depth to which it sends out its roots. On the other hand, wet weather increases the weight of the crop. When converted into hay, it is much relished by sheep and horses, and keeps in the stack better than ordinary hay, being equally good in the third as in the first year.

Sainfoin does not arrive at perfection until after the second year, it is therefore usual to sow the hop, or yellow clover with it; the sainfoin is usually allowed to remain five or six years.

A small portion of the north-eastern corner of Hampshire, adjoining Surrey and Sussex, is about equally divided into a cold tenacious clay and some light sandy soils of the greensand formation. Alice Holt Forest principally comprises the former; whilst Woolmer Forest, with Grey Shot Downs, in the state of open common, occupy a large breadth of the latter. In the vicinity of Liphook the soil is found occasionally sufficiently fertile to be converted into hop-grounds; and at Bramshot there are some well irrigated meadows, the water from which the Board of Health contemplate appropriating for the use of the inhabitants of London.

The cattle in Hampshire are of various sorts, the predominating sort being the Norman and Channel Island breeds. The sheep are mostly

a coarse Down breed, by no means such handsome animals as are to be found in the neighbouring county of Sussex; this coarseness of frame is probably owing in some measure to an admixture of Wiltshire blood, which was a favourite cross many years ago.

Hampshire bacon and Hampshire hogs have been long celebrated. The native hog is as coarse and lanky a brute as can be imagined; few such, however, are now to be found, for, like their Berkshire brethren, they have been greatly improved by crosses with Chinese and other breeds. Notwithstanding these somewhat deprecatory remarks respecting the original breed, it is highly probable that the high character of Hampshire bacon was founded on a solid basis, the true cause arising from the fact of numerous herds being fed in the extensive forests which at one period covered this county, the albuminous food of acorns being well calculated to form fine firm bacon.

Not being acquainted with the southern part of Hampshire, I requested Mr. W. C. Spooner, of Southampton, to favour me with a brief account of its agricultural features, an account of which follows. This gentleman is favourably known to the public as the author of the prize essay on feeding horses, and on super-phosphate of lime, and an excellent article on farm buildings, as well as an active promoter of general agricultural improvements:—

"The town of Southampton, equidistant between the eastern and western extremity of the county, is situated on a peninsula or narrow neck of land, having on either side the mouth of a river which here empties itself into the sea. These rivers are the Itchen on the east, and the Test on the west. The former rises about twenty miles in a north-eastern direction at Itchen, near the town of Alresford, and passes through a portion of the city of Winchester, and discharges itself into an arm of the sea a few miles above Southampton. The valley through which it runs is for the most part very fertile, and is particularly distinguished by the productive water meadows on either side, to the irrigation of which much attention is paid. The river is rather rapid in its fall, though of no great width, and for the space of twelve miles is fed by the springs which issue from the chalk hills on either side. The chalk formation disappears a few miles south of Winchester under the plastic clay which with the London clay forms the subsoil of the southern point of the county extending some forty miles from east to west. The character of the land for miles on either side of the Itchen may be judged by this description. The land on the hills is a thin chalk soil, but increasing in value as the river is approached, still improving in quality as, following the course of the river, it nears its termination; and about midway between Southampton and Winchester the best land in the county is found, being a kind though rather strong loam, naturally drained by a gravelly subsoil, and capable of bearing good wheat, and even beans and swedes, and yet not too strong for barley. This fertile land does not extend above a mile in width, but speedily degenerates on the east to a wet clay, and on the west to a poor hungry gravel, which forms the character of much of the land on either side the turnpike road from Winchester to Southampton.

"The arm of the sea into which the Test is discharged, extends a few miles west of Southampton, having a portion of the New Forest on its southern side. This river is longer in extent than the Itchen, rising on the borders of Berkshire, and extending from the north to the southern extremity of the county, a distance, as the crow flies, of 25 miles. It passes by the towns of Andover, Stockbridge, and Romsey, and discharges itself at Redbridge, near Southampton. The vale through which it runs, though embracing in spots some excellent land, and particularly near Romsey, between that place and Redbridge, yet, on the whole, is of inferior fertility to the vale of the Itchen. The water meadows, too, are much less productive, especially those above Romsey, which, for the most part, are incumbent on peat, and are too low as regards the river to be effectually drained. Much improvement might be made by deepening the course of the river, which does not possess that gradual fall which distinguishes the Itchen. The arable land on either side the Itchen is very variable in character: a deep loam, a burning gravel, and a heavy clay are all to be found; and a few miles north of Romsey is the chalk, which extends to the northern border of the county. Probably about one-half of the county lies on the chalk, here sheep breeding is carried out to a large extent, and has been much improved of late years, the Hampshire Down sheep being the favourite breed. There has been a great increase within these last few years in the growth of turnips by the use of concentrated manures. The New Forest occupies a large portion of South Hampshire, and consists, for the most part, of barren soil, ranging from a cold thin clay to a light blowing sand. There has been great misrepresentation as to the quality of the land in this forest. There are certainly a few spots of comparative fertility, but at least seven-tenths will not pay for cultivation, particularly at such low prices for agricultural produce as are now obtained. There is some good and kind land on the borders of the Avon, which, rising on the Wiltshire hills, passes near Fordingbridge and thence to Ringwood, and on to Christchurch, where it discharges itself. Again there is some very good land on the south-eastern part of the county, near the towns of Portsmouth, Fareham, and Titchfield; the land being, for the most part, kind, and well-adapted for fattening sheep, and the improved husbandry which attends it. From this locality the chalk hills extend to the north-eastern part of the county, where the upper greensand crops out under the chalk, in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, and the land is distinguished for that fertility which generally prevails throughout this formation, good crops being ordinarily raised with but little manure. In no county in England is there a greater diversity

of soil, nor in any such a wide extreme between the good and bad husbandry, which is there to be found."

HEREFORD CATTLE.

In treating on the agriculture of the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, we made some remarks as to the probable origin of the white-faced and white-backed breed of Herefords, which have elicited some observations from a correspondent. The communication with which we have been favoured states, that our informant was induced to believe, from a statement made by Mr. P. Tully, that the introduction of the white-marked cattle was accidental, and occurred in the stock of one of that gentleman's ancestors, who lived at Huntington, in Holmer, and in the manner following:—"That about the middle of the last century, the cowman came to the house, announcing, as a remarkable fact, that the favourite cow had produced a White-faced Bull Calf. This had never been known to occur before, and, as a curiosity, it was agreed, that the animal should be kept and reared as a future sire. Such, in a few words, is the origin of a fact that has since prevailed through the county, for the progeny of this very bull became celebrated for white faces.

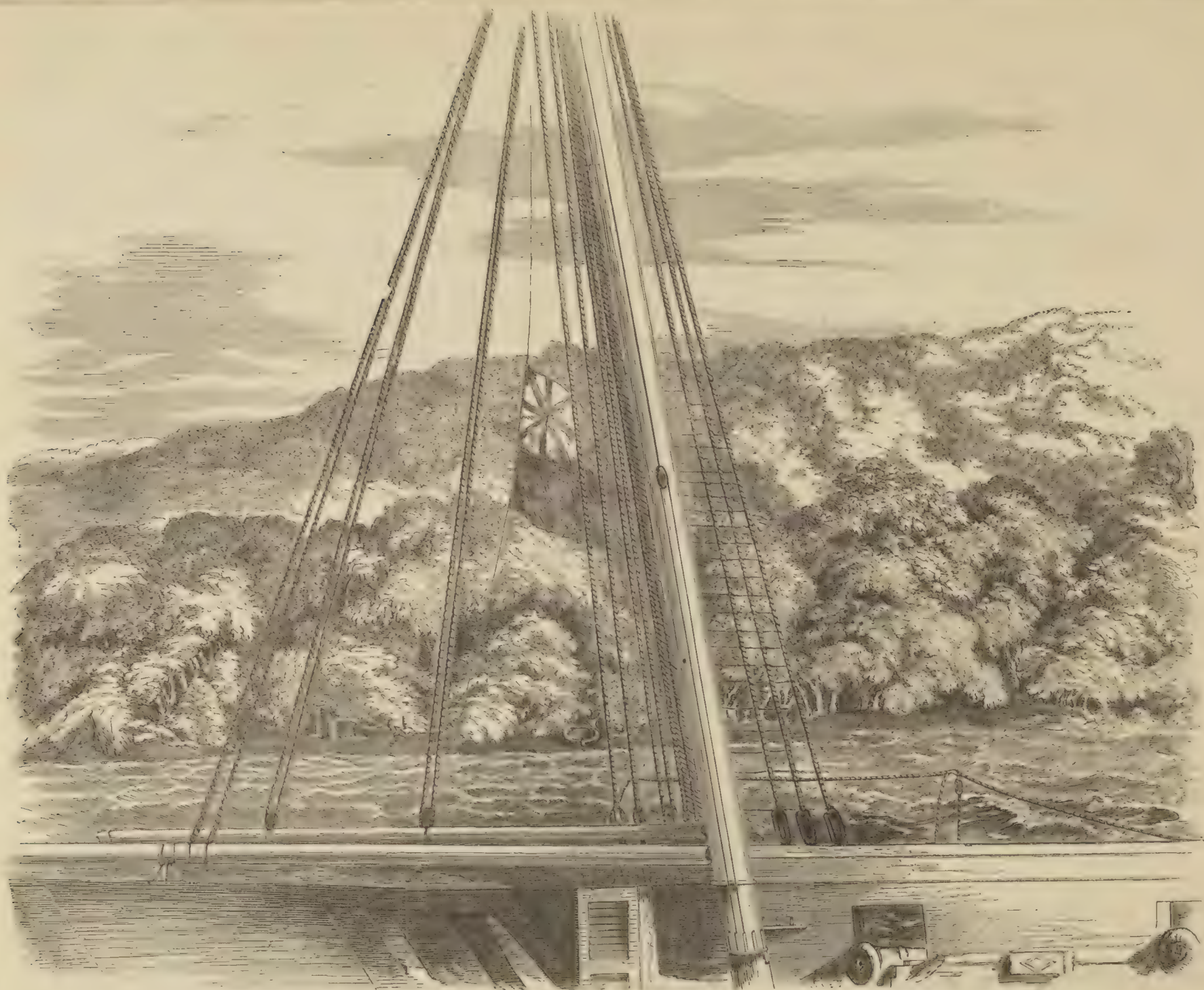
Nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis.

The writer proceeds to state, that "About two years ago, on mentioning the circumstance to the late Earl of Oxford, he took the shine (as he supposed) out of me, by calling my attention to the fact, that 200 or 300 years ago, on the authority of Flemish and Dutch painters, nothing is more frequent in cattle pieces than to see them portrayed with white faces; from which he inferred that the Hereford stock may have descended from a Dutch or Flemish bull imported for the purpose."

The same informant states, "That it ought never to be forgotten that our county breed might have remained for years localised, if it had not been for Mr. Westcar, who, from 1779 to 1819, never omitted visiting the Hereford October fair, and making purchases; that it was this gentleman who induced the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Talbot, and other noblemen, to adopt the same plan."

We are prepared to concede the point stated by our Correspondent, that the white-faced Hereford breed has been recently introduced as a prevailing feature of Hereford stock in the manner described. We, however, may still be permitted to suggest, that "the white-faced bull-calf" in question may have possessed a distant affinity to the white cattle alluded to in our article on Monmouth." We the more incline to this opinion, as white-faced cattle are to be found with all the gradations from red, brown, deep brown, and black, through the greater part of Glamorgan and some other Welsh counties, possessing, at the same time, the general physical contour of Herefords. The pure red breed is now more in favour, and, we believe, with justice. There is so strong a resemblance between the North Devon and Hereford breeds, that we have little doubt of their having a common origin, the larger-framed Hereford being in a great degree occasioned from pasturing on the luxuriant herbage of the cornstones, whilst they, at the same time, enjoy a milder and drier climate as compared with North Devon.

ROMANTIC AND MERITORIOUS RISE TO FORTUNE.—At a recent meeting of the electors of Dartmouth, Mr. Lindsay, the great shipowner, who is canvassing that borough to become its representative in the new Parliament, gave, in reply to an attack upon him by a Tory elector, the following interesting account of his fortunes:—"He should be the last to mention a word about himself, had he not been taunted with falsehood. He was told he was a mere commonplace shipbroker—God knew he was commonplace enough once: he was the architect of his own fame, and he hoped no one would despise him on that account. (Cheers.) He was but a young man now, and at the age of 14 he was left an orphan boy to push his way in the world. He left Glasgow to find his way to Liverpool with 4s. 6d. only in his pocket, and so poor was he that the captain of a steamer had pity on him and told him that he would give him his passage if he would trim the coals in the coalhole of the steamer. He did so, and thus worked his passage. He remembered that the fireman gave him a part of his homely dinner, and never had he a dinner with such relish, for he felt that he had wrought for it and earned it; and he wished the young to listen to this statement, he had derived a lesson from that voyage which he had never forgotten. (Cheers.) At Liverpool he remained for seven weeks before he could get employment; he abode in sheds, and 4s. 6d. maintained him, until at last he found shelter in a West Indian man; he entered as a boy, and before he was nineteen he had risen to the command of an Indian man. At twenty-three he retired from these, his friends, who when he wanted assistance had given him none, having left him that which they could no longer keep. He settled on shore—his career had been rapid; he had acquired prosperity by close industry, by constant work, and by keeping ever in view that great principle of doing to others as you would be done by. (Cheers.) And now, instead of being a commonplace shipbroker, he would tell them what at thirty-five—for he was no older—what was the amount of business which the firm which he had established, and was at the head of, and the acting partner in, transacted. During the last year alone their charters executed amounted to upwards of 700, and this year it bade fair to be larger. The amount of their insurances was £3,000,000 sterling; they had shipped, as contractors, upwards of 100,000 tons of coals, and upwards of 150,000 quarters of corn. (Hear, hear.) Then, as to the next charge, that he was no shipowner, and did not own a ton of shipping. In consequence of this statement he had been induced to copy out a list of the ships in which he owned a proportionate rate, and was managing owner of all, a large and high class of British built ships. He then read a list of eighteen vessels, besides steamers and others, ranging from 860 to 310 tons burthen, the total tonnage being 21,002, the largest portion of which he owned himself, and was manager for the whole." (Loud cheers.)



H.M.S. "DIDO," IN PIONEER COVE, SPANIARD HARBOUR, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.



PIONEER CAVERN, THE DEATH-PLACE OF MR. MAIDMENT, OF THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

In our Journal of last week we gave our Correspondent's painfully interesting narrative of the fate of the Patagonian Mission Society in Tierra del Fuego. We now engrave the views of the localities of the calamity, from the Sketches named by our Correspondent; and subjoin, almost entire, Captain Moorshead's official report received by the Admiralty.

Having received information from the Rev. G. Packenham Despard, of Redland, Bristol, honorary secretary to the Patagonian Missionary Society (says Captain Moorshead), I learned that the party—consisting of Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., superintendent; Mr. Williams, surgeon and catechist; Mr. Maidment, catechist; John Irwin, carpenter; John Badcock, John Bryant, John Pearce, Cornish fishermen—left England in September, 1850, in the barque *Ocean Queen*. I also learned that the stores had been forwarded to them in June last, via the Falkland Islands; and should the party be unable to maintain their position at Picton Island, Beagle Channel, being provided with partially-decked launches, that they would fall back on Staten Island. Having called at the Falkland Islands, and embarked these stores, consisting of 30 casks, cases, &c., I sailed from thence on the 6th of January, 1852, and stood along the north coast of Staten Island, with large ensigns flying at the mastheads to attract attention, and fired shotguns into the mouth of St. John's Harbour, Cook's Harbour, and New Year's Harbour; and observing a flag-staff erected, with a flag on it, on New Year's Island, I came to an anchor under it, at 8 P.M. on Sunday, the 11th. The next morning, Jan. 12, I sent Lieutenant Gausson in the cutter to ascertain the cause, and went myself at the same time into New Year's Harbour, and found a ship's long boat lying hauled up on the beach, with *Aladdin*, *Apenrade*, on the stern. She was fitted with oars cut from trees on the spot. By a tally left on the beach I found the schooner *J. E. Davison*, of New York, W. H. Singly master, had called here on the 16th of October, 1851, on her way to Picton Island to relieve the missionaries. I returned to the ship at the same time as Lieutenant Gausson, who reported that pieces of wreck were on the island, but, excepting the flag, which he brought on board, there were no indications of how or where any vessel could have been lost. It blew a perfect hurricane that night off the land, and, being unable to heave the ship up to her anchor, I fully expected to be blown off with the loss of anchor and cable, but the ship held on with 90 fathoms of chain in 22 fathoms water. I sailed the next day, but could not attempt the Straits of Le Maire, as it still blew free from the southward. Having passed Cape St. John, I stood along the south coast of Staten Island, and got a good view of Port Vancouver, the only harbour on the south side of Staten Island; and seeing no signs of the party being there, I made

direct for Picton Island till the 17th, when the weather proving very thick and hazy, with squally baffling winds, I was compelled to bear up, and stood along the east and south coast of New Island, getting a good view of Richmond Roads. I endeavoured to beat up to Picton Island through Goree Roads, and got well up so as to open the Beagle Channel, when, the wind falling, and current setting to the southward, I bore up, and anchored in Goree Roads for the night.

The next day, Jan. 18, it blew a heavy gale from the southward; but the ship rode well, with two anchors ahead, and 100 fathoms of chain.

Jan. 19.—The wind having moderated in the night and shifted to the northward, I weighed at four in the morning, and beat up through Goree Roads and stood along the south-west coast of Picton Island, and, passing Cape Maria, beat up to the north-east coast of the island. The wind again falling light, it was long before we could tow the ship to her berth in a cove formed by an islet on the coast, called by Captain Gardiner Banner Cove, and the scene of his early troubles.

The following day, January 20, was devoted to scouring the coast and the adjacent islet, and after many hours of fruitless search, without a sign of the party, and when on the point of giving them up, some writing was seen on a rock across a river, which we instantly made for, and found written, "Go to Spaniard Harbour." On another rock adjoining we read, "You will find us in Spaniard Harbour." On a third piece of rock we read, "Dig below," which we instantly did, but found only a broken bottle, without any paper or directions. On searching one of the numerous wigwags in the neighbourhood, we read on one of the poles, "A bottle under this pole;" but we could not find it, although we sent for shovels and crowbars, and dug deep and carefully for it; but it was evident, from some fragments of stores found on the spot, that the mission had rested there.

Accordingly, the next morning, January 21, I sailed early for Spaniard Harbour, and entered it on the same evening at seven o'clock. Our notice was first attracted by a boat lying on the beach, about a mile and a half inside of Cape Kinnaird. It was blowing very fresh from the southward, and the ship rode uneasily at her anchor. I instantly sent Lieutenant Pigott and Mr. Roberts, the master, to reconnoitre and return immediately, as I was anxious to get the ship to sea again in safety for the night. They returned shortly, bringing some books and papers, having discovered the bodies of Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment unburied.

From the papers found, Mr. Maidment was dead on the 4th September, and Captain Gardiner could not possibly have survived the 6th September, 1851. On one of the papers found was written legibly, but without a date, "If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half you will find us in the other boat

hauled up in the mouth of a river, at the head of the harbour, on the south side—delay not—we are starving." At this sad intelligence, it was impossible to leave that night. Although the weather looked very threatening, neither the aneroid barometer nor sympleometer being very unfavourable, I held on for the night.

I landed early the next morning (January 22), and visited the spot where Captain Gardiner and his comrade were lying, and then went to the head of the harbour, with Lieutenant Gausson, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Evan Evans, surgeon. We found there the wreck of a boat, with part of her gear and stores, with quantities of clothing, with the remains of two bodies, which I conclude to be Mr. Williams (surgeon), and John Pearce (Cornish fisherman), as the papers clearly show the death and burial of the rest of all the mission party.

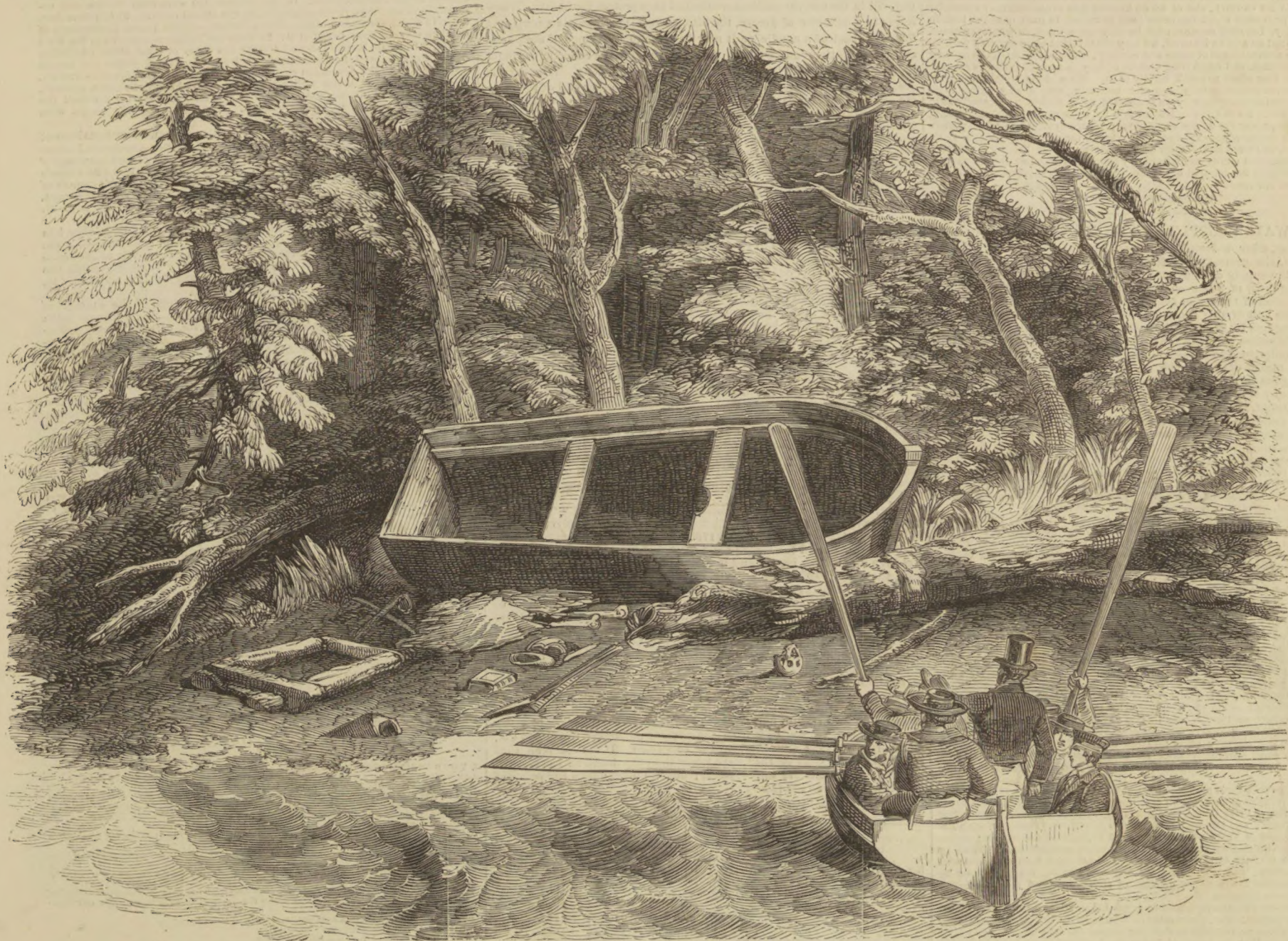
The two boats were thus about a mile and a half apart. Near the one where Captain Gardiner was lying was a large cavern, called by him "Pioneer Cavern," where they kept their stores, and occasionally slept, and in that cavern Mr. Maidment's body was found.

Among Captain Gardiner's papers, which I will notice presently, I extract the following:—"Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not arise from his bed till noon, and I have not seen him since." Again, on the 4th of September, alluding to Mr. Maidment, he writes:—"It was a merciful providence he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body." Captain Gardiner's body was lying beside the boat, which apparently he had left, and being too weak to climb into it again, had died by the side of it. We were directed to the cavern by a hand painted on the rock, with "Psalm 62, v. 5-8," under it.

Their remains were collected together, and buried close to this spot, and the funeral service read by Lieut. Underwood. A small inscription was placed on the rock near his own text, the colours of the boats and ship struck half-mast, and three volleys of musketry was the only tribute of respect I could pay to this lofty-minded man and his devoted companions, who have perished in the cause of the Gospel for the want of timely supplies; and before noon the *Dido* was proceeding safely on her voyage.

In looking over the papers found in the cavern, I am enabled to trace out the wanderings and many of the sufferings which beset the party up to the time of their unhappy end. Some of the papers are on private affairs, unconnected with their position, and some on religious subjects, but I quote only from those which bear upon their fate.

Having arrived at Picton Island on the 5th of December, 1850, they landed and pitched their tents on the 6th, but were compelled to re-embark in consequence of the annoyance of the natives, until their boats could be got ready. Their boats were named the *Pioneer* and *Speedwell*, and they finally disembarked and slept in them on December 18. The ship sailed the next day, and their troubles seem to have commenced.



THE REMAINS OF CAPT. GARDINER, R.N., AND THE "PIONEER," HIS SLEEPING-BOAT.

Both boats immediately got under way for the opposite shore, on the south coast of Tierra del Fuego, to a place they have named Bloomfield Harbour, as the natives annoyed them, but, before clearing the anchorage, the *Speedwell* got on the rocks, lost her anchor, and injured her rudder. It appears to have been blowing fresh, as both boats swamped their dingies and lost them. The *Pioneer* reached Bloomfield Harbour, but returned the next day, and joined the *Speedwell*. Both boats then weighed for Bloomfield Harbour; but on this occasion the *Pioneer* grounded, and the *Speedwell*, having been out all night, rejoined her the next morning. On January 6 I find both boats in Lennox Harbour, where they had gone to beach them and stop their leaks; but, in tacking, the *Pioneer* was thrown on a nest of rocks, and she was not afloat again until the 17th January. They left Lennox Harbour on the 20th January for Bloomfield Harbour, to rent their boats; but, finding the natives there in great force, they bore up for Spaniard Harbour, which they reached on the 24th January. Here they seem to have experienced many vicissitudes, from the surf and storms, till the 1st of February, when the *Pioneer* was driven on the rocks, and her bow stove in irreparably. The party in this boat then took to a cavern, but, finding it damp, and the tide washing into it, they hauled the wreck of the *Pioneer* on the beach, and, covering her with a tent, they made a dormitory of her; the *Speedwell* being higher up, at the mouth of a river which they named Cook's River, after a lady and benefactress to the mission.

Feb. 18.—The tide rose higher than usual, and I find the following remark by Captain Gardiner:—"The box which contained my most valuable books and papers was floating about in the surf, and the beach strewn with its contents in all directions. By this unforeseen accident I lost a reference bible, my private journal, and some useful memoranda, chiefly on missionary subjects, which I had been collecting for many years; also my rings, and a purse containing £3 8s., all the money I possessed, with the exception of 5d.; all my warm clothing was washed away, but providentially thrown up again by the tide in the course of two or three days."

Feb. 23.—Mr. Williams is unwell in the boat, and Captain Gardiner removes to a tent to make room.

March 13.—This tent, named a hermitage by Captain Gardiner, is burned down. It appears two casks of biscuits and one of pork had been buried at Picton Island to disencumber the boats, and nourishing food being wanted, as Mr. Williams and J. Badcock have got the scurvy, they resolved to go to Picton Island for it, which they reach on the 23d of March, intending to remain there till the expected vessel arrives from England with stores. Having got these provisions on board, and finding the natives still troublesome, they print the notices on the rocks mentioned above, buried some bottles, and returned to Spaniard Harbour on the 29th of March.

In the beginning of April another of the party (J. Bryant) gets the scurvy, and the disease gaining on the others, they became enfeebled in consequence.

April 23.—They have provisions enough to last for two months, but some are very low; and a fox pilfering from them, they kill him by putting a piece of pork opposite the muzzle of a gun attached by a string to a trigger, and, as they

can only issue pork three times a week, they dine off this fox and salt the remainder. Altogether they appear to have been very frugal with their supplies. I find a notice of five large fish caught, and an account kept of the number of ducks shot; as their powder has been left on board the ship, and a flask and a half being all they have, they keep it for emergencies.

May 12 is a note of the biscuit being short; and, altogether, as they have not supplies for more than three weeks, all but the sick go on short allowance.

May 19.—The preserved meat is out, and Mr. Williams appears to be failing.

May 22.—Set apart for special prayer on behalf of the sick, for supplies of food, and the arrival of the expected vessel.

Frequent mention is made of the tide washing into the cavern, carrying away their stores, and endangering their sleeping boat, which they endeavour to counteract by building breakwaters of stones, but in the night the surf washes away their work of the day. On one occasion I find Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment have to escape from the cavern to save their lives, and taking refuge on a rock washed by the surf, they kneel down in prayer.

June 11.—J. Irwin, another of the party, takes the scurvy, and misfortune seems hovering around them; their fishing-net is swept away, and J. Badcock dies on the 28th of June, and is buried on a bank under the trees at Cook's River: after performing the last offices they retire to their boat for prayers.

July 4.—Having been seven weeks on short allowance, and latterly even this having been curtailed, the party was utterly helpless; everything found in the shape of food is cooked and eaten; a penguin, a shag, a half-devoured fish washed up on the shore, and even the salted fox washed out of the cavern, is thrown up again on the beach, and used for food. Captain Gardiner writes:—"We have now remaining half a duck, about 1 lb. of salt pork, the same quantity of damaged tea, a very little rice (a pint), two cakes of chocolate, four pints of peas, to which I may add six mice. The mention of this last item in our list of provisions may startle some of our friends should it ever reach their ears; but, circumstanced as we are, we partake of them with a relish, and have already eaten several of them; they are very tender, and taste like rabbit."

July 22.—They are reduced to living on mussels, and feel the want of food, and sometimes the craving of hunger is distressing to them. Capt. Gardiner writes:—"After living on mussels for a fortnight, I was compelled to give them up, and my food is now mussel broth and the soft part of limpets."

July 28.—Captain Gardiner writes of the party in the other boat:—"They are all extremely weak and helpless. Even their garden seeds, used for broth, are now all out."

August 14.—Captain Gardiner takes to his bed; and a rock weed is discovered, which they boil down to a jelly, and find nourishment from.

August 23.—John Irwin dies.

August 26.—J. Bryant dies, and Mr. Maidment buries them both in one grave. John Pearce, the remaining boatman, is cast down at the loss of his comrades, and wandering in his mind; but Mr. Williams somewhat better.

Sept. 3.—Mr. Maidment has never recovered from that day of bodily and men-

tal exertion. The remaining remarks I transcribe literally, and they must speak for themselves.

"Sept. 3.—Wishing, if possible, to spare him (Mr. Maidment) the trouble of attending on me, and for the mutual comfort of all, I purposed, if practicable, to go to the river and take up my quarters in the boat: this was attempted on Sunday last. Feeling that without crutches I could not possibly effect it, Mr. Maidment most kindly cut me a pair (two forked sticks), but it was with no slight exertion and fatigue in his weak state. We set out together, but soon found that I had no strength to proceed, and was obliged to return before reaching the brook over our own beach. Mr. Maidment was so exhausted yesterday that he did not rise from his bed until noon, and I have not seen him since; consequently, I tasted nothing yesterday. I cannot learn the place where I am, and know not whether he is in the body, or enjoying the presence of the gracious God whom he has served so faithfully. I am writing this at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Blessed be my Heavenly Father for the many mercies I enjoy—a comfortable bed, no pain, or even cravings of hunger, though excessively weak—scarcely able to turn in my bed—at least it is very great exertion; but I am, by his abounding grace, kept in perfect peace, refreshed with a sense of my Saviour's love, and an assurance that all is wisely and mercifully appointed; and pray that I may receive the full blessing which it is doubtless destined to bestow. My care is all cast upon God, and I am only waiting his time and his good pleasure to dispose of me as He shall see fit. Whether I live or die, may it be in Him. I commend my body and my soul to his care and keeping, and earnestly pray that He will take my dear wife and children under the shadow of his wings, comfort, guard, strengthen, and sanctify them wholly, that we may together in a brighter and eternal world praise and adore his goodness and grace in redeeming us with his precious blood, and plucking us as brands from the burning, to bestow upon us the adoption of children, and make us inheritors of his heavenly kingdom. Amen."

"Thursday, Sept. 4.—There is now no room to doubt that my dear fellow-labourer has ceased from his earthly toils, and joined the company of the redeemed in the presence of the Lord, whom he served so faithfully. Under these circumstances, it was a merciful providence that he left the boat, as I could not have removed the body. He had left a little peppermint-water which he had mixed, and it has been a great comfort to me, but there was no other to drink. Fearing I might suffer from thirst, I prayed that the Lord would strengthen me to procure some. He graciously answered my petition; and yesterday I was enabled to get out and scoop up a sufficient supply from some that trickled down at the stern of the boat, by means of one of my indiarubber over-shoes. What combined mercies am I receiving at the hands of my Heavenly Father! Blessed be his holy name!"

"Friday, Sept. 5.—Great and marvellous are the loving-kindnesses of my gracious God unto me. He has preserved me hitherto, and for four days, although without bodily food, without any feeling of hunger or thirst."

Then follows Captain Gardiner's unfinished letter to Mr. Williams, quoted in our Journal of last week. Captain Moorshead has also forwarded two unfinished

letters, written by Captain Gardiner shortly before his death (found in the cavern, and addressed to his son and daughter). Captain Moorshead has also sent the following list of papers and other articles found near the boats, hereafter to be sent to England:—

“A list of articles belonging to the late Captain Gardiner enclosed—viz. a mahogany case, containing two silver pencil-cases, two halfpence, a piece of a thermometer, a half-crown, a silver watch, and two memoranda regarding his effects; a spyglass, a piece of a quadrant, a leather case containing letters and papers, a sketch-book, two pocket-books, one Patagonian vocabulary (manuscript), manuscripts, three memorandum-books, 22 books, a few pamphlets and periodicals, an atlas, and chart.” Eight letters addressed to the mission party, in Captain Moorshead’s care, all having been exposed to the air and sea for months, are nearly valueless in themselves, but may prove of interest to their friends.

The following admirable letter upon the melancholy fate of Capt. Gardiner appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday:—

“Sir,—While deprecating with you the rashness with which enterprises like that referred to are often entered on, I would desire to point out, in terms of strong admiration, the high spirit and unflinching constancy with which Capt. Gardiner carried out his ill-fated mission. It is not judgment, or want of judgment in the adaptation of means, that should bind us to the road or evil of a proposed end. Means and end must ever keep distinct; for while no Napoleonic dexterity in the use of the one can justify the other, so no errors in the pursuit can possibly affect the true value of an object aimed at. Of Captain Gardiner and his friends, or the Patagonian mission, I never heard till now; but I find—and all who read his journal must find—that a most noble and lofty spirit has lately passed to its rest on the desolate shores of Tierra del Fuego; and I would fain desire that the luxurious and self-indulgent of this land should be helped to contrast their enervated life with his self-denying career—with all self-sacrifice, whether in Patagonia or St. Giles’s—and to recognize that, in spite of every mistake in judgment, no Stephen beneath the showered stones, no Ridley or Latimer at the flaming stake, was ever more distinctly and unquestionably a martyr to an uncompromising sense of duty than he whose fearful death we now deplore. There need be little fear that many will be found to covet that fate, those miserable days prolonged without food or water, that friendless and unsupported death beside the boat-home he was too weak to crawl into; little fear, indeed, of a crush of candidates for such a lot; but much and just fear that many will turn with a scoff from the “injurious” sufferer, and hug themselves anew in the consciousness that they are far too wise, too sensible, too prudent, ever to have acted his part; and thus the benefit of his example be lost. His loyalty and courage, his manly fortitude and uncomplaining endurance, are a legacy to his country, one of which his own fine profession may especially be proud—a profession which has never been more rich in such qualities than in the present day. Let such conduct ever be duly appreciated, in whatever cause, that if we do not go and do likewise, we may see to it that we in our own path do equally. The abandonment of home and country, wife and children, the braving of danger, privation, and death from a sense of duty, is no such trifling work that we can in any case afford to speak lightly of it. When done in the cause of science, however unsuccessfully, however uselessly, men gladly bring their tribute of applause and sympathy, as is testified by a subject now prominently before the public. No religious mission could be more vague or visionary than, to some minds, appear the Arctic expeditions; yet the sympathies of all parties freely go with the generous explorers, appreciating their conduct, judging it by its motive, not its result, and readily making allowance for the very different views which different minds will take of any given subject. Let us use this candour in deciding on the conduct of Captain Gardiner, and, in pronouncing on the brave dead, let our consciences reverently bear him this testimony—

He hath done what he could.”

WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.

On Tuesday, after a lengthened investigation, which extended over seventy days, the committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question of the supply of London with water had been referred, adopted the following draft of a law on the subject, which comprises both the future regulation of the water companies and public supply of the metropolis. The cost of this inquiry is estimated at the rate of £1000 a day, including fees to 20 counsel, parliamentary agents, solicitors, conferences, publication of short-hand notes, and other matters. The provisions are understood to be satisfactory both to the promoters of the Government measure and to the various water companies, whose bills will now be gone into *seriatim* by the committee. The bill of the Chelsea Water Company is now under consideration, and there are ten others to be taken. Owing, it is said, to the determined opposition of the companies, the provisions are quite different from those proposed in the Government measure as originally brought in:—

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for securing the supply to the metropolis of pure and wholesome water, and otherwise to make further and better provision in relation to the water supply of the metropolis: be it therefore enacted by the Queen’s most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Clause 1. From and after the 1st day of January, 1855, it shall not be lawful for any company to take for the supply of the metropolis, or of any part thereof, any water from any part of the river Thames below Teddington lock, or from any part of any of the tributary rivers or streams of the river Thames below the highest point where the tide flows in such tributary rivers and streams respectively.

Clause 2. From and after the 31st day of December, 1855, every reservoir within a distance in a straight line from St. Paul’s cathedral, in the city of London, of not more than five miles, in which water for the supply of the metropolis, or any part thereof, is stored or kept by any company, shall be roofed in, or otherwise covered over; provided always, that this provision shall not extend to any reservoir the water from which is subjected by the company to efficient filtration after it is discharged from such reservoir, and before it is passed into the mains or pipes of the company for distribution, or to any reservoir the whole of the water from which is distributed through district mains or pipes for other than domestic purposes.

Clause 3. From and after the 31st day of December, 1855, no water shall be brought or conducted within the metropolis by any company for the purpose of domestic use otherwise than through pipes or through covered aqueducts, unless the same shall be afterwards filtered before distribution.

Clause 4. It is to the following effect:—From and after the 30th day of August every company shall effectually filter all water supplied by them within the metropolis for domestic use before the same shall pass into the pipes for distribution.

Clause 5. States that three months before any company shall resort to any new source of supply, such company shall give notice in writing thereof to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, hereinafter called the Board of Trade; and thereupon, within one month after receipt of such notice, the said Board of Trade shall, if they think fit, appoint a competent person as an inspector, who shall report with respect to any sources then authorised by Parliament, whether the directions of the special act have been complied with in reference thereto; and with respect to any new sources, not authorised by Parliament, whether the same are capable of supplying good and wholesome water for domestic purposes.

Clause 6. Provides that the inspector so appointed as aforesaid shall, within ten days after such appointment, give notice in writing to the company thereof, and of the time at which he proposes to visit and inspect the sources.

Clause 7. Directs that the Board of Trade shall, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said inspector’s report, send to such company, with respect to any such new sources of supply not authorised by Parliament, a certificate in writing of their approval or disapproval thereof; and, with respect to any such sources as shall then be authorised by Parliament, a notice in writing stating whether in the judgment of the said Board of Trade the directions of the special act have in reference thereto been complied with.

Clause 8. Specifies that in certain cases the matter may be referred to the Attorney-General.

Clause 9. Provides, that if at any time complaint as to the quantity or quality of the water supplied by any company for domestic use be made to the Board of Trade by memorial in writing, signed by not less than 20 inhabitant householders paying rents for and supplied with water by the company, it shall be lawful for the Board of Trade, at any time within one month after the receipt of such complaint, to appoint a competent person to inquire into and concerning the grounds of such complaint, and to report to the Board of Trade thereon.

Clause 10. Stipulates that the person so appointed shall, within three days after such appointment, give notice thereof in writing to the company, and after such notice as aforesaid he shall have power to inspect and examine the water-works of the company, and to inquire into and concerning the grounds of such complaint, and the company and their officers shall afford all reasonable facilities for such inspection, examination, and inquiry.

Clause 11. Fixes the penalty for any person obstructing such inspector in the due prosecution of such inspection, examination, or inquiry, at any sum not exceeding £10.

Clause 12. Directs that if, after receipt of such report, it shall appear to the Board of Trade that the said complaint is well founded, the Board of Trade shall give notice thereof in writing to the company.

Clause 13. Provides that if the company shall fail to remove the ground of complaint, the matter is to be referred to the Attorney-General.

Clause 14. Makes it compulsory that every steam-engine, furnace, or other work in which coals shall be consumed by any company for the purpose of the waterworks, shall be constructed on the most effectual principle for consuming its own smoke.

Clause 15. Provides that after the expiration of five years from the passing of this act every company shall, subject to the provisions of the special act relating to such company, provide and keep in the district mains already laid down, or hereafter to be laid by them, a constant supply of pure and wholesome water, sufficient for the domestic use of the inhabitants of all houses supplied by such company, at such pressure as will make the water reach the top story of such houses, but not exceeding the level prescribed by the special act of such company.

Clause 16. Provides that it shall be lawful for any company from time to time, with the approval of the Board of Trade, to make such regulations as shall be necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing the waste or misuse of water.

The question of rates and tolls is to be determined in relation to the peculiar cases of the respective companies, to be inserted in the several bills.

PRICES FORMERLY AND NOW.—TEA.

FROM the highest to the lowest we are all interested in prices. The old-clothesman or the rag-dealer higgles with the housewife about the price of a worn-out coat or of kitchen stuff, very much after the fashion of a merchant bargaining for a cargo of sugar or tea, or a millionaire bidding for a ducal estate. Higher and lower still we trace the practice. At the beginning of a new reign, the people by their representatives, and the Sovereign by his Ministers, bargain and battle for a civil list, and higgles about the price which is to be paid for the pageant of Royalty. So the humble beggar, anxious to get as much to eat as he can for the alms he has received, will bargain with the baker for his oldest and staledst crust. Every service that man renders to man has its price, and tithes, dignities, incomes, peerages, salaries, and pensions are, like the halfpenny changed for a crust, or the shilling given for an old coat, the price paid by other men, settled a long time ago, perhaps, for services which the living or the next generation may estimate differently from their ancestors.

On a practice so universal much may be said. What use can the old-clothesman make of a worn-out coat? He rips it to pieces, finds some portions of it that serve to mend other garments, and these portions he sells: the other portions go to the rag-bag and to the shoddy-mill, the owner of which will give a reasonable price for them. In this mill all the wool that yet remains in the pieces is winnowed out from the dirt and grease, appropriately called devil’s-dust, with which it has been caked and preserved, and is again spun into woollen yarn, and woven into woollen cloth, died scarlet or blue, sold from 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. a yard first cost, and sent to India, or employed to clothe her Majesty’s or the East India Company’s forces. The worn-out coat is worth more than the shilling to the old-clothesman, and is the material by which some men perform services in the process of manufacture for which other men pay, till in the end the soldiers are clothed that protect the nation. Transferred to a collector of grease, the kitchen-stuff may become a portion of fine soap, part of a candle, or it may be made to yield some of the purest and finest oil that can be procured. It, too, has for the collector a greater price than he gave for it, which pays him for his labour. Whether the great—we may say enormous—prices paid at the other end of the scale are equally remunerative, is a large question to those who pay them—a very large and important question into which we do not mean to enter: we merely allude to it to show the inexhaustible nature of the subject, and pass on to remind some of our readers and inform others of the great alterations which, from time to time, have taken place in the price of commodities very generally in use.

When tea, to begin with an article which almost every one uses, was introduced into Europe, in the early part of the 17th century, the price for a single pound was £10. The average price of wheat was then about 6s. per bushel; and, consequently, to obtain a pound of tea, the great feudal Barons of that period—the only persons, probably, who could afford to make the purchase—had to give forty bushels, or five quarters, of wheat. In 1660 tea was subjected to an excise duty, and its price had then fallen to 60s. per lb., or was equivalent to twelve bushels of wheat. In 1784, after the restoration of peace with America, when the country was flourishing and tranquil, and therefore a fit period for an intermediate comparison, the lowest price of congou, independent of duty and all retail charges, as will be all the prices now to be stated, was 8s. 10d., the highest price 6s. 4d.; the lowest price of hyson was 4s. 10d., the highest 9s. 0d.; and the medium price was therefore 6s. At that period the price of a bushel of wheat was also 6s., and a pound of tea was therefore equivalent to a bushel of wheat. At present, according to the price current in the *Economist* of January 31st, the lowest price of congou is 7½d., the highest 1s. 6d.; the lowest price of hyson is 10d., the highest 3s. 9d. There is a species of bohea tea which sells 1d. or 2d. per pound lower than the lowest congou, but there is none which sells for a higher price than the best hyson. The medium price is 1s. 7d. The average price of wheat is now 5s. per bushel, and, consequently, one bushel of wheat will now buy 3½ lb. of tea. Compared with the very highest price mentioned, the very lowest (5d.) is less than the 400th part, or the fall of price is within a very small fraction of 100 per cent.; or, strictly, it has fallen to next to nothing. But leaving out of view the fabulous price of £10, and even the well authenticated price of £3, the reduction in the price of tea since 1784 is nearly 74 per cent., or more than two-thirds. In the same period the reduction in the price of wheat has been only 17 per cent.; and if it should turn out, as we believe it will, that the price of the greater number of things which the land-owners and farmers purchase, has fallen in equal or greater proportion, they and the public at large will have to seek out some other cause or causes than the fall in the price of wheat for the complaints of these classes.

The distinction above mentioned as having been in existence in 1784 between congou and hyson, and between different qualities of both, conveys some information worthy of notice. At first there was only tea of one quality imported, or all the teas imported were lumped together under one name. At present there are forty-one different kinds or qualities of tea enumerated, not including Assam tea, which is imported, though it appears not to find a sale. The list will be interesting to many readers, and we transcribe it from the circular of Messrs. Capel and Co., of January 22, 1852, with the prices of two years. It will be seen that the prices at the close of 1849 were lower than the prices at the close of 1851, owing to excessive importations; but we have taken the prices of the present time as the fairest:—

	31st Dec. 1851.	31st Dec. 1849.
	s. d.	s. d.
Bohea, Wopung and Canton ..	0 5 .. 0 6	0 2 .. 0 3
Congou, ordinary to good ordinary ..	0 8 .. 0 8½	0 9½ .. 0 10
“ mixed blackish leaf ..	0 9 .. 0 9½	0 10 .. 0 10½
“ rather blackish leaf ..	0 10 .. 0 10½	0 10½ .. 0 11
“ blackish leaf ..	0 11 .. 0 11½	0 11½ .. 0 12
“ ditto rather strong to strong ..	1 0 .. 1 1	1 0½ .. 1 2
“ ditto Pekoe flavour ..	1 1 .. 1 2	1 3 .. 1 5
Pouchong, ditto extra fine ..	1 3 .. 1 6	1 6 .. 1 9
“ common to good ..	0 7 .. 1 0	0 5 .. 0 9
Ning Yung and Oolong, common to fine ..	0 10 .. 1 4	0 10 .. 1 8
Souchong, common ..	0 8½ .. 0 9½	0 10 .. 0 11
“ fair to good ..	0 10 .. 1 2	1 1 .. 1 4
“ fine ..	1 3 .. 1 10	1 6 .. 2 6
Flowery Pekoe, flat and heated ..	1 0 .. 1 3	1 0 .. 1 3
“ common to good ..	1 6 .. 1 10	1 5 .. 1 7
“ fine ..	2 0 .. 2 3	1 8 .. 1 10
“ superfine ..	2 4 .. 3 0	2 0 .. 3 0
Black-leaf Pekoe (com. to good (nominal) and Hung Muey (fine) (do.) ..	0 10 .. 1 0	0 10 .. 0 11
Scented Caper, boxes, common ..	1 2 .. 1 4	1 1 .. 1 2
“ boxes, fair to good and fine ..	0 8 .. 0 10	0 8 .. 0 9
Scented Orange Pekoe, common ..	1 0 .. 1 4	1 1 .. 1 4
“ fair to fine ..	0 9 .. 0 11	0 8 .. 0 10
Twankay, inferior kinds ..	0 10 .. 0 11	1 6 .. 0 7
“ common to good ..	1 0½ .. 1 1½	0 9 .. 0 10
“ fine to Hyson kind ..	1 2 .. 1 3	0 11 .. 1 0
Hyson Skin, common ..	0 9 .. 0 10	0 6 .. 0 7
“ fair to good and fine ..	1 0 .. 1 2	0 9 .. 1 0
Hyson, common ..	1 1 .. 1 2	1 1 .. 1 3
“ fair to good ..	1 3 .. 1 10	1 4 .. 1 8
“ fine ..	2 0 .. 2 6	1 9 .. 2 3
“ superfine ..	2 8 .. 3 10	2 6 .. 3 6
Young Hyson, fair to good and fine ..	1 2 .. 2 7	1 0 .. 2 7
“ Canton and Twankay kinds ..	0 11½ .. 1 1½	0 8 .. 0 11
“ Wopung and Bohea kinds ..	0 10 .. 0 11	0 5 .. 0 6
Imperial, fair to good and fine ..	1 4 .. 2 4	1 1 .. 2 7
“ Canton and Twankay kinds ..	1 2 .. 1 3	0 11½ .. 1 1
“ Wopung and Bohea kinds ..	— .. —	— .. —
Gunpowder, fair to good and fine ..	1 9 .. 4 0	1 6 .. 3 10
“ Canton and Twankay kinds ..	0 11 .. 1 8	1 0 .. 1 4
“ Wopung and Bohea kinds ..	0 7 .. 0 9½	— .. —

In almost all other things there takes place a similar discrimination; and our readers will find cotton, coffee, timber, &c., which in common life are spoken of each as one; as if only the genus existed, divided in the actual business of the merchants into a great many species. There is a kind of natural history of the objects of trade, as well as of plants and animals, though the knowledge has not yet been collected in books and classified, and is confined to dealers and those who read their circulars. The increase, however, in the number of sorts and kinds is not more curious than the wonderful extension of the use of tea. In 1661, Mr. Pepys, then Secretary to the Admiralty, “sent,” as he recorded for the information of posterity, “for a cup of tea (a China drink), of which I had never drunk before.” It was then only little known

amongst the highest classes of the metropolis. At present the use of tea is universal: it gives a name to one of the most social and popular meals; it relieves the tired brain of the student, and imparts vigour to the almost worn-out washerwoman. To import it employs annually upwards of 100 great ships; in 1850—51 115 were despatched from Canton and Shanghai with tea and silk; last year no less than 71,647,992 lb. were imported, and no less than 53,644,102 lb. were consumed, yielding a revenue to the State of £5,587,927 6s. 10d. Of these 53,644,102 lb. upwards of 42,000,000 lb. were of the cheapest kind of tea; congou, of which the medium price was 1s. 0½d.; and as the tax is 2s. 1d. per lb., it is very nearly 200 per cent. on the price. At that rate upwards of £4,000,000 is annually levied on the lowest priced teas, consumed by the bulk of the people. To estimate the amount of capital engaged in this vast trade, and the number of persons to whom it gives employment, including all those who build and navigate the ships that carry on the trade, all those who manufacture the articles exchanged for tea, and all those who contribute to retail it, is beyond our power, though such estimates are sometimes made. To us it seems the trade is so interwoven with the whole frame of society, that we may almost say all its growth and improvement since the first pound of tea was imported, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, is connected with the tea trade, and would scarcely have come into existence had it never been known. Into the moral effect of the use of tea it is as little our business now to enter as into the vast extent of the trade; we merely allude to it as binding in amity the most distant nations, and as helping to improve the manners of our people, substituting cheerful sobriety for boisterous, quarrelsome, disease-giving drunkenness. Our especial object is only to show how much the leaf has decreased in price since it was first known, and how amazingly that decrease in price has contributed to extend its use, including as part of its effects a wonderful extension of trade, a vast increase of the wealth of the State, and an equally wonderful improvement in the moral condition of the people.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SHIPS IN THE THAMES.—On Monday and Tuesday no fewer than 331 vessels of all classes arrived in the river, and were entered at the Custom-House. Of this number 139 were from foreign and colonial ports, and were in the aggregate, by the official returns, 31,073 tons burden; 15 of these were from India, China, Ceylon, and the Indian Archipelago, of tonnage varying from 400 to 1100; 25 from the British possessions in the West Indies, 9 from the Mediterranean, 4 from the Cape of Good Hope (including Algoa Bay), 4 from South America, 4 from the United States and British America, 3 from the Australian colonies, 8 from the Western Islands (Azores), and 72 from Portugal, the northern ports of Spain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and Norway: in the latter number are included the steam-vessels trading to those countries. The remaining 192 vessels were colliers and coasters.

PRINTERS’ DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—The second annual entertainment in aid of the funds of the Printers’ Pension Society and the Almshouse Endowment Fund took place on Saturday night, under the distinguished patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, at the St. James’s Theatre. The pieces selected for representation were Shakspeare’s comedy of “Much Ado about Nothing,” with “Catching a Heiress,” a ballet divertissement, and an appropriate poetic address by Mr. Frailing, from the pen of R. H. Horne, Esq. The house was crowded in every part.

CONVICTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Governor of Guadeloupe has published a proclamation on the subject of the regulations to be observed at the islands, when they become a penitentiary colony. No vessel will be allowed to approach within gunshot of the coast after sunset. Any vessel neglecting this order will have a warning gun fired from the fort; and if that is unattended to, she will be fired on.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The following is a return of the amount of capital of the national debt which did not pay the income-tax for the year 1850: £3 per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, £26,654,399 16s. 6d.; 3 per Cent. Annuities, 1726, £176,392 8s.; New £5 per Cent. Annuities, £22,035 12s. 8d.; Reduced £3 per Cent. Annuities, £14,847,012 2s.; £3 5s. per Cent. Annuities, £34,517,257; total, £74,216,096 19s. 2d. Terminable Annuities, £154,467 1s. 11d. per annum. The account is made up by the chief accountant of the Bank of England.

By a Parliamentary paper printed on Monday, it appears that the total amount of sales effected through the instrumentality of the Encumbered Estates Court in England up to the 1st February last, was £4,682,877 2s. 3d. The total number of estates, or parts of estates, sold was 559, and the number of lots sold 2968. The number of statute acres sold was 698,328. The total amount distributed, including the sum of £237,931, which was allowed to encumbrancers who became purchasers to the 31st of January, 1852, was £2,002,803. The amount distributed from 31st January, 1852, to 9th March, 1852, including £39,456, which was allowed to purchasers who were encumbrancers, was £245,655, making a total allowed to encumbrancers of £277,428. The cash payments made by the Commissioners amounted to £1,971,029 19s. 1d.

William Wright, the driver of hackney carriage No. 9111, was a few days ago called off his stand at Canonbury to convey a gentleman to the London Docks. In the evening, after his day’s work, upon shaking his hat, he perceived a pocket-book drop from it to the ground. The pocket-book contained five £10 notes and six sovereigns, all of which the driver immediately delivered up at the proper office, Broad-street. The owner, who was soon discovered, upon receiving his property, presented the driver with the reward of £16.

The whole of the contents of a large number of packages which arrived a few days since from Trepot, in France, and containing a large amount of valuable property, have arrived at Claremont, and been delivered to the illustrious owners at that place. They included a very considerable portion of the contents of the Château d’Eu, and we believe comprised much-valued portraits of the late King Louis Philippe, and the numerous members of the Orleans family. A further consignment of property belonging to the heirs of the late ex-King of the French, Louis Philippe, has taken place.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A YOUNG BOTANIST should consult Lindley’s “Introduction to Botany.”

A CORRESPONDENT, STOURTON—See the “Handbook of Games,” published by Bohn.

G.H.—Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., died August 19, 1850.

EMILY—Royal Academy of Music: In-door students pay 50 guineas per annum, 10 guineas entrance fee; out-door, 30 guineas, and 5 guineas. Some previous knowledge of music is required, and the students provide instruments. Address the Secretary, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

GLASGOW.—The oft-quoted line “When Greece joined Greece, then was the tug of war,” is from Nat Lee’s heroic play of “Alexander the Great.”

AMIGOS.—See Sidney’s work on Australia, to be published very shortly; or Chambers’ “Emigrant’s Guide.”

J.M., Stoke-on-Trent.—The population of the Isle of Man, by the recent Census, was 52,116. The full Census returns are not yet published.

A. HICKMATH SUBSCRIBER.—Alalanta was the beautiful daughter of Schenencia, King of Scyres, in the Egean sea. Alalanta is also the name of two islands: 1. sunk *circa* Pongonnesian war; 2. in Euripus, the Strait of Negropont.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Iron bedsteads are safe.

K.P., Leo.—Mr Davidson’s system of short-hand.

PHILAMOR.—The copyright is a disputed point.

VERITAS, Dudley.—Apply to Mr Butterworth, law-bookseller, Fleet-street.

K.B., Taunton.—See St. Valentine’s Day, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC, 1846.

OBSCURATOR.—See the “Shilling Handbook of Carving.”

H.M.H.—We believe there is an English translation of “Der Improvisatore.”

SANDHUST.—The designation of “Esquire” is derived from certain offices and certain grad. of society, but not from the possession of any amount of landed property. See an essay on the subject in “The Patriarch.”

A DESCENDANT of the Younger Line.—“Arg. two bars gu.” were the arms of William Baron Martin.

A L.—There is no printed list of fees payable at the Herald’s College. The charge there for a grant of arms is 75 guineas; for a change of name, 50 guineas; for a simple inquiry, 5s.

G.M.W.—The Grand Duke of Baden is the direct representative of our Royal House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Plantagenet, being the senior representative of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of King Charles I.

FEMME.—The wife of a person entitled to supporters may use them during her husband’s lifetime. Her father’s arms should be borne impaled.

E.M.P.—English money is easily changed on the Continent. The Marchioness of Douglas is cousin of Louis Napoleon, the French President, through the family of Beauchamps, being daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, by his wife, Stéphanie de Beauchamps, who is this related to the President—Claude, Count des Roches Baritaud, the grandfather of this Princess Stéphanie, was younger brother of Francis de Beauchamps, who was father of the Empress Josephine’s first husband, and consequently the great grandfather of the President. The Princess Stéphanie was also adopted daughter of the Emperor Napoleon.

W.M.B.—There does not seem to be any near relationship between Lord Zeland and Eglington.

A.—The fees atendant on a creation of a Baronetcy amount to about £350.

R.G.—Influence at the Horse Guards will much expedite the obtaining of the commission.

C.H.W.—The Wallace of Craigie, county Ayr, bore the arms, crest, and motto referred to.

Their present representative is Sir J. A. Dunlop-Agnew-Wallace, Bart., K.C.B.

P and D.—No amount of property in itself constitutes an “Esquire.” The different classes to whom the title of “Esquire” belongs are—1. The sons of all the Peers in the lives of their fathers; the younger sons of Peers after the death of their fathers, the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. Noblemen of other nations. 3. The sons of Barons and the eldest sons of Knights. 4. Esquires created expressly with a Collar of S.S. 5. Persons to whom the Queen gives arms by her own warrant, with the title “Esquire.” 6. Esquires of the Bath and the eldest sons of her Esquires. 7. Barristers-at-Law. 8. Justices of the Peace and Mayors. 9. Persons attending on the Sovereign’s coronation in some notable employment, or persons employed in any superior office of trust under the Crown, or serving in some place of better note in the Queen’s household. 10. Persons who are styled Esquires by the Queen in their patents, commissions, or appointments, such as Sheriffs of Counties, Captains in the Army and Navy, &c.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER FOR FOUR YEARS.—There are several families of Wilkinson. To which does our Correspondent refer?

G.H.—The using of a crest under any circumstances renders the bearer liable to the tax on armorial ensigns.

H.B.—In future the heraldic tinctures shall be shown.

ZETA.—The arms of Stote or Stote are—“Gu. a lion rampant ermineo. Crest: a demi-lion rampant ermineo. In the paws a mullet pierced or.” The Herald’s Visitation, and the wills of Doctor’s Commons, would be the best source of information, presuming that the family held a certain position in society.

B and R.—Apply by letter to Mr. Burke, the author of the “Peerage,” 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, and he will give the necessary information.

FLORUS.—Lord St. Leonard’s private address is Bayle Farm, Thames Ditton.

A SUBSCRIBER AB INITIO.—At London, at present, the angle between the magnetic and the true north is 22°.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The planet Jupiter is at present in the constellation Libra. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANAC.)

J.P., Baywater.—We cannot advise you.

L.G., Kensington.—Received.

MURELLA.—We cannot inform you.

L.G., Great Marlborough-street, is thanked.

NEW BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of a RESIDENCE at the CAPITAL of the KINGDOM of SIAM; with a Description of the Manners, Customs, and Laws of the Modern Siamese. By F. A. NEALE, Author of "Eight Years in Syria," &c. 227, Strand.

The publishers of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, of which this work forms the fifteenth volume, have chosen a very appropriate time to bring it under the notice of the public. While the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester, ever on the watch for new outlets for the produce of British industry, have successfully memorialised the Government to make some commercial treaty with the King of Siam, and the Government have instructed Sir James Brooke to proceed to Siam on an embassy for that purpose, the public will doubtless welcome this book, which gives, more fully and faithfully than any modern work on the subject with which we are acquainted, an account of the natural resources of Siam which British enterprise wants to develop, and of the character and habits of the Siamese people, whom the Manchester manufacturers want to get as customers. Besides, Siam lies between China on the one hand, and the Burmese Empire, with which we are now at war, on the other; it has petty Kings tributary to it down the peninsula of Malacca, and close to our settlements at Singapore and Penang; and, sooner or later, we must have to deal with the Siamese as close neighbours, to be regarded as friends or foes. Should the conduct of the Burmese be such as to compel us to take possession of their country, Siam will be the only independent state between our boundary of the Indus on the west and Hong-Kong on the east.

The author of this work is well qualified to write it, from the fact of his having resided for a considerable time in the country, of his having mixed in almost all the society that the Siamese capital affords, seen nearly all the "lions" of the kingdom, and served in both the army and navy of the Siamese. The work is written in an easy, smartly flowing style, interspersed with interesting sketches of customs and habits, and accounts of personal adventures both by land and sea. It contains some very vivid pictures of the typhoons in the China Seas; an interesting as well as amusing account of a Siamese festival; a Siamese legend, wonderful as a story of the "Thousand and One Nights;" some curious specimens of Siamese songs; and a very graphic description of the white or sacred elephants of Siam.



CHOU-FAA, THE REIGNING PRINCE OF SIAM.

The country is described by the author as "rich in its soil and productions—possessed of valuable mines and gums, spices, and pepper, the best and cheapest rice and sugars, and the land absolutely encumbered with the most luscious fruit in the world." The cupidity of the kings has hitherto proved a barrier to profitable intercourse with Europeans; but the reigning Prince is said to have "often confidentially hinted that he prayed to see the day arrive when the gates of Siamese commerce might be opened to the world at large." The habits of this Prince, of whom we give a portrait, are thus described:—

The Prince had some favourites that had picked up a little splattering of English, and assisted him in his more scientific amusements. Opposite the armoury, and just on the very threshold of his palace, was a very pretty little frame-house, surrounded with glass windows, and over the entrance-door to which was placed a board with the inscription of "Watches and Clocks made and repaired here," written in large letters of gold; and here would he be seen, seated at a table that was liberally bestrewn with fragments and little mites of wheels, pursuing his favourite occupation of watchmaking. It was a strange sight in such an out-of-the-way place as Bangkok, and amongst such a set of uncouth beings as the Siamese, to come suddenly upon the strange figure of the Prince, seated with a pair of huge goggles protruding from his eyes, and surrounded by a group of inquisitive and inquiring favourites. Watch-making and repairing were generally over about the time that the King's trumpet gave notice that he had had breakfast, and then the Prince retired to the harem, to partake of that pleasant meal also. But he was a frugal man, and was never long seated at meals, except upon such occasions as he had any Europeans to dine with him, and then he adopted the English fashion of sitting long at table.

Prince Chou-Faa would generally spend an hour or more in his library, which was well and even handsomely fitted up, and contained some valuable books on various topics of literature and science; and of an evening a little exercise, either on horseback or a row up the river, to inhale the fresh and invigorating evening breeze—never more precious, or which none can better enjoy than those subjected to the relaxing heats of an Indian climate. Night closed in, and the Prince, in his brilliantly lighted palace, partook of tea and bread and butter, "à l'Anglaise," and billiards, cards, or bagatelle filled up the vacuum between tea-time and ten o'clock, the hour at which Chou-Faa invariably retired for the night. Occasionally, and especially if any European were passing the evening with him, the Prince gave us a tune on the flute; for amongst his really manifold accomplishments, he was a good musician, and I have heard him execute "Deh conte," with variations, in a style to be by no means sneered at.

The work is profusely illustrated by engravings from original drawings, and embellished with a very neat and accurate map of Siam.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A COLLECTION of the GAMES PLAYED at this CELEBRATED ASSEMBLAGE, &c. With Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by H. STAUNTON, Esq. Bohn's Scientific Library. London: 1852.

The Literature of Chess has begun to occupy a position of considerable prominence, and to exercise a wider influence than is perhaps suspected by those whose attention has not been specially directed to the subject. It has established its regular periodicals both in this country and on the Continent, and almost every month sees new additions to its stores; nor can there be any doubt that at this moment it boasts a more devoted band of adherents, and calls out a greater amount of mental effort than anything in the shape of an amusement has ever before done. There may doubtless be some who look upon such a fact with concern, who see in it only another proof of the degeneracy of the age, and who, while admitting it, perhaps, to be one degree less dangerous and alarming than the prevalence of the gaming-table, yet view it as partaking of the same nature and tainted with the same evil results.

From any such view of the case we entirely dissent, and are prepared to maintain not merely the innocence of the pursuit as a relaxation and change from more serious occupations, but its value as a mental exercise and discipline. We apprehend it to be capable of the clearest demonstration, that no severe intellectual study can be engaged in and pursued without leaving behind it a marked advantage from the process; and unquestionably one of the most valuable results of the acquisition of any branch of science is to be found not so much in the positive value of the knowledge acquired as in the process of mental training which has been gone through in attaining it. In this point of view we are inclined to consider the game of chess as of considerable importance, and to claim for it a position closely analogous to that of mathematical science, the study which has always been justly regarded as most powerfully adding to the strength and exactness of the logical faculties. We rejoice to see the ranks of its admirers becoming rapidly more numerous, and view it as a decidedly favourable indication, that an amusement which consists in purely mental and abstract calculations should in any degree supersede the exciting and pernicious pursuits which are presided over by chance.

To no one individual, certainly, are the chess-players of the present generation more deeply indebted than to the editor of the volume at the head of this article, who for many years past, in a variety of ways, has devoted his abilities to their improvement and information; and the "Book of the Tournament"—a book equally valuable and unique—will be to them at once an interesting and useful accession to their libraries, and a record of his persevering zeal in their service. It cannot be necessary for us here to explain with any particularity the circumstances which have called it forth.

Our readers are aware that the idea of an assembly of all the chief chess-players of the world, long contemplated as desirable though apparently impracticable, was brought actively and vigorously forward by the leading members of the St. George's Club on the occasion of the late Great Exhibition, and that in spite of all opposition and difficulty the scheme was eventually matured and became successful. Many of the best known names in chess from all parts of Europe, hitherto strangers to each other, were for the first time brought together, and in a series of exciting contests proved the temper of each others weapons. The volume before us is the result of this singular gathering, and contains a full account of all its circumstances and preliminaries, with an exact record of all the games, and a most valuable commentary of notes by Mr. Staunton.

The chief part of the introductory observations are unfortunately—but perhaps necessarily—directed to a review of the difficulties and opposition with which the committee had to contend in their efforts for the promotion of their object, and especially to the course adopted by the London Club in first refusing to aid the undertaking and then in actively opposing it. We approach this part of the subject with extreme reluctance; nor shall we dwell upon it further than to express the opinion which, in common we believe with most unbiased observers, we have formed respecting it. Now that the heats and animosities of the contest are, or at least ought to be, passing away, we should be unwilling to say a word that might embitter or prolong them, but justice seems to require that the circumstances should not be overlooked. It appears to us, then, that the statement of facts which Mr. Staunton has made, which, so far as we know, are undisputed, places the London Club completely in the wrong, and we are at a loss to imagine by what motives they can have been induced to take up so unenviable a position. Their best friends must regret the false step they have taken, and the pernicious counsels by which they have allowed themselves to be guided. It is, we fear, too evident that a foolish spirit of exclusiveness, or a petty dread of the superior influence of the St. George's Club, has been sufficient to call up this spirit of discord, and to lead the London Club, under the guidance of false teachers, to peril their reputation and their usefulness in this fruitless crusade against an object which the remainder of the chess world received with universal approbation.

But we gladly pass on to more agreeable topics. Despite all attempts to destroy it, the Chess Tournament was held as originally proposed; and when the names of those who took part in the principal series of matches is called to mind, it must be admitted that it obtained a high degree of success. Ssen, the well-known veteran of Hungary, and his countryman (perhaps equally skilful), Löwenthal; Kieseritzky, as the delegate of France; Andersen, of Germany, destined to be the chief prize-bearer in the ensuing conflict, with Mayet Horwitz, and Lowe, formed unquestionably a phalanx of no ordinary power, and were not unworthily opposed by their English competitors.

The result of the contest was unquestionably in many cases a very unexpected one, both as regards the order in which the prize-bearers stood and the list of the losers; and there can be no doubt, that, highly interesting as the encounter was, it could only yield a very uncertain indication of the actual relative merit of the players. For, in the first place, it is quite obvious that the principle of pairing by ballot, however unexceptionable as to fairness, involves this great uncertainty, that two very good or very inferior players falling together, in the one case one of the best players is necessarily excluded from any further competition, and, in the other, one of the worst becomes a prize-bearer. This is too clear to admit of dispute; and, as Mr. Staunton observes, was strikingly illustrated "in the instance of Kieseritzky and Andersen, two of the most eminent professors of the day;" and was equally shown, on the other hand, in the case of Mr. Mucklow and Mr. E. S. Kennedy, where the former became entitled to a prize. We have all along regarded this mode of arrangement as a great mistake on the part of the managing committee, and one which we have no doubt will be rectified, (as it easily might be) in any future similar contest.

In the next place, an unanswerable objection to our regarding the result as any exact criterion of skill, arises from the small number of games played in each series. This difficulty was, indeed, pointed out at an early period by Mr. Staunton, and in the latter part of the match was partially remedied by substituting a majority out of seven games, instead of three, as the winning number. We think, however, that, to a great extent, it was inseparable from the mode of pairing already alluded to, and of disintitling the losers to any further part in the contest; because it is evident that to play a sufficient number of games in each series, would have required a much greater expenditure of time than the foreign players especially could have been expected to give. The objection, however, still remains in all its force. Every chess-player knows that, in meeting with a new antagonist, considerable time and practice are requisite before he can apportion the relative forces. He knows how often, in first encounters, he has been victorious over a much superior player, or has been vanquished by a comparative novice; and that perhaps a long series of games was necessary before each assumed his proper rank. So much depends upon nerve, temperament, and endurance, and upon the style and tactics of an adversary, that we should never be willing to place much dependence upon a few contests with a new opponent. The objection is, perhaps, even still stronger in an important match, because the difference in nerve is then more likely to be apparent.

For these reasons, then, we cannot attach much importance to the Tournament as a test of skill, and disclaim entirely the inferences which some have been too ready to draw from it; but at the same time we look upon it as a highly interesting and unique "passage of arms," and as having supplied an arena where, if the "race were not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," many a vigorous and exciting struggle was engaged in, by athletes of no secondary qualifications.

The games themselves, by which this volume is chiefly occupied, are, as may be easily supposed, of very various degrees of interest and merit. In the principal matches, those most worthy of study are perhaps to be found in the series between Messrs. Wyvill and Kennedy, pp. 50–71; between Staunton and Horwitz, pp. 71–87; between Andersen and Ssen, pp. 38–49; and between Wyvill and Williams, pp. 94–110. The play of Mr. Wyvill throughout the contest was unquestionably of the highest merit, and his final position as second on the list was highly honourable, after having had to contend with Mr. Lowe, Captain Kennedy, Mr. Williams, and Herr Andersen. Captain Kennedy also well sustained his reputation in the match with Mr. Wyvill, losing only the odd game.

Mr. Staunton, except in his match with Horwitz, certainly did not play in his usual style; and, suffering under serious indisposition, he ought not to have played at all. Some of his games in the first match, however, are extremely well contested; and it is singular that Mr. Horwitz, confessedly a player of quite the first rank, should have made a better stand with Mr. Staunton than with some inferior players. Previous to the contest, indeed, we heard him frankly state that he could always play better with that gentleman than with any one else. "I like better to play with him," said he, "because there is more

in his play." Mr. Horwitz, indeed, seldom or never does himself justice in set matches. Whether from too great excitability, and consequent rapidity of style, we know not; but this is clearly the fact, as is shown not merely in the games before us, but in his previous encounters with Horwitz and others.

As to Herr Andersen there can be but one opinion, we think, as to the ability he displayed. He is, besides, a first-rate match-player. Throughout the whole, his imperturbable sang froid and coolness were the subject of general remark. His honours were fairly won; but his absolute superiority over at least one of his rivals we take leave to question, until it is established by a more even and a longer struggle.

We have not space to refer in detail to the matches of the provincial players, which added materially to the interest of the proceedings, and for which ten gentlemen contended. In this case the first prize fell to the lot of Mr. Boden, of Hull, whose play was certainly of a high order of merit; and the remaining three prizes to Mr. Ranken, of Oxford, Mr. Hodges, of Reading, and Mr. Brien, of Oxford. Although the games in this section are decidedly inferior in care and elaborateness to the former, many of them are highly creditable specimens of skill.

The Tournament was appropriately closed by a series of matches appointed by the committee between several eminent players, and in which Staunton, Jaenisch, Williams, Horwitz, Bird, Löwenthal, Backle, Deacon, and Lowe took part. So far as we have yet had time to examine them, we are inclined to think that some of the finest games of the Tournament are to be found here, and we the more wish to direct attention to them, as two very fine players, who had not the opportunity of joining in the early proceedings, took an active part in them. We allude, of course, to Mr. Buckle, one of the very first of our English amateurs; and to Major Jaenisch, so well and favourably known by his admirable "Analyse," a most original and elaborate treatise on the openings of games at chess. For the particulars of the games themselves, we must refer our readers to Mr. Staunton's volume, which we confidently anticipate no lover of chess will long be without. We have only now cordially to thank this gentleman for the labour he has bestowed in editing and preparing for the press this record. Any one in the slightest degree conversant with the subject must see at once that his has been no sinecure office; and, in fact, when we look at the mass of notes which he has given us—many of which must singly have cost him hours and hours of hard labour—we feel that nothing but genuine enthusiasm in the cause could have induced him to undertake the task. These notes are unquestionably one of the most valuable parts of the work. Without them, few amateurs would have attempted carefully to examine the games; with them, it is a matter of comparative ease, and of incalculably greater profit. A great part of the more remarkable and critical positions are also displayed on diagrams; thus at once giving to them a permanent form, and most materially lessening the labour of the student. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon other points, there can be none as to the ability and care with which Mr. Staunton has executed this part of his duty, and which will, we have no doubt, be fully appreciated by the chess community.

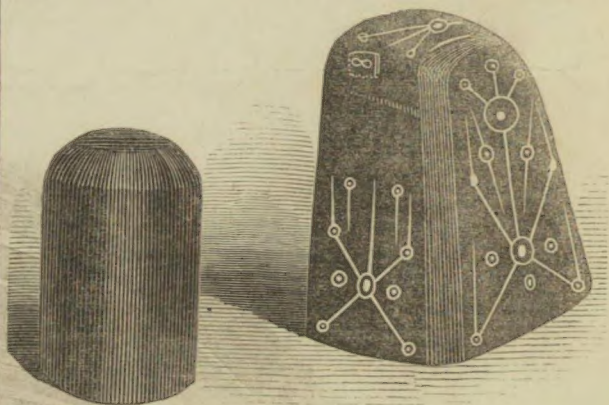
TWO ANCIENT CHESSMEN, DISCOVERED IN THE MOTE-HILL, WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

(Exhibited at a General Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, held at Liverpool on the 15th of April, 1852.)

THE interesting relics of which the accompanying Engraving affords an accurate delineation, were found, at intervals of several years apart (1841 and 1851), in an earthen mound or tumulus, known as the Mote-hill, a few hundred yards to the east of the parish church of Warrington, in Lancashire. All the antiquarian authorities to whom they have been shewn agree that they are ancient Chessmen, and that many points of interest are involved in the question of their age and country.

The pieces are formed of remarkably fine jet or "brown-coal," a fossilised ligneous product, and similar in quality to that obtained from the aluminous shale in Yorkshire, where it is employed, even to the present day, in the manufacture of ornamental articles. It is likewise found abundantly in France, Saxony, and Prussia. Mr. Fossbrooke, in his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," states that prior to the Christian era the Britons were in the habit of carving rings and beads from this material, ornamenting them on the outside with imperfect circles scratched upon them by some hard instrument.

The close affinity which this description bears to the present relics would at first view carry us back to this period of our history for their origin; but all authorities are unanimous in considering that the game of Chess was introduced into this country by the Danes, in the reign of Canute. A date farther back than this, therefore, we cannot assign to them.



ANCIENT CHESSMEN, DISCOVERED IN THE MOTE-HILL, WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

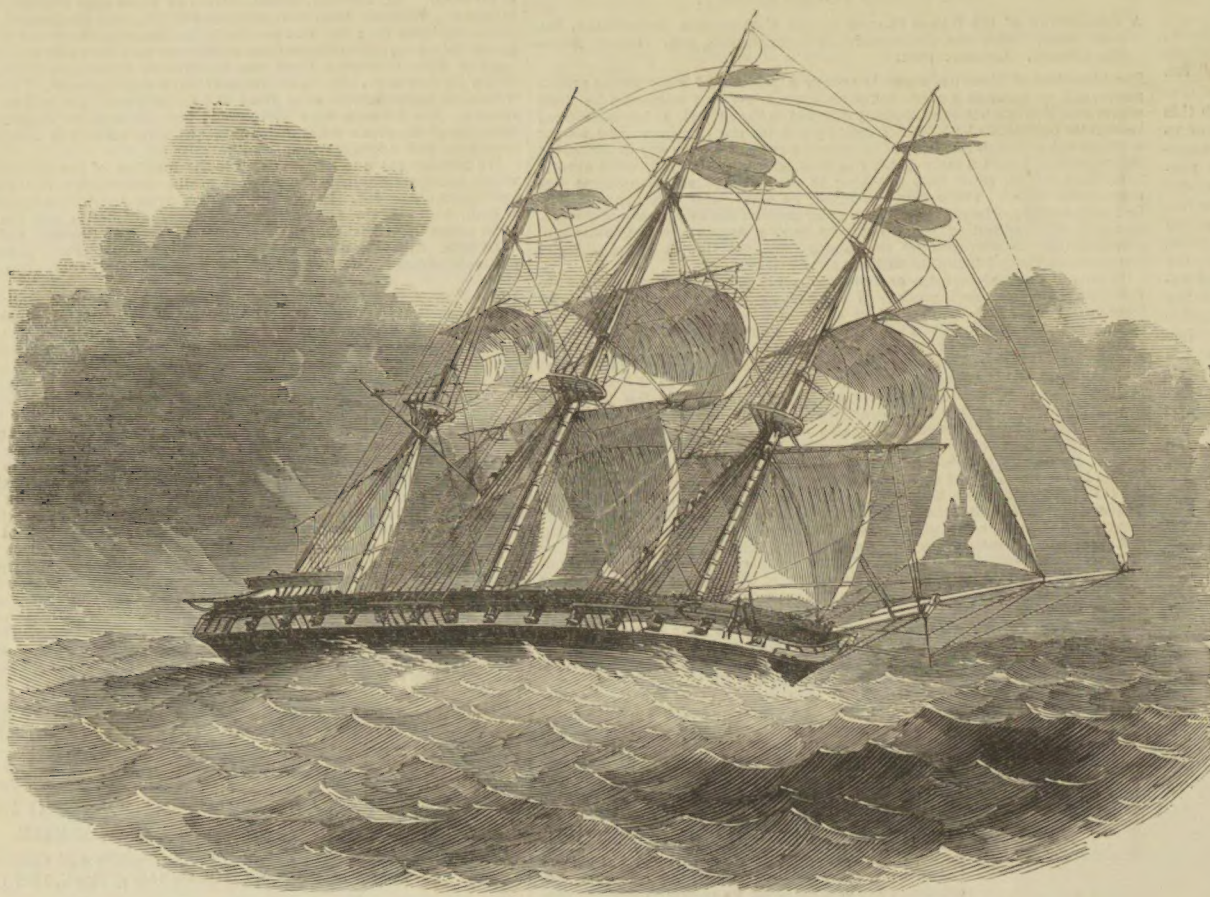
The insatiable attachment of the Saxons to the "Royal Game" is, perhaps, another argument for the correctness of this date; and the two interesting relics now brought again to the light may, in an age long past, have been the warlike toys of one of the Saxon thanes named in the Domesday Survey as holding lands under King Edward in the hundred of Warrington.

In relics of the description before us, the style of ornamentation is often a useful index to the most valuable points of their history. The only instance of an approximation to the figures seen on the larger Chess-piece found at Warrington is on the shield of one of the ancient Chess knights found in the Isle of Lewis, in Scotland, depicted and described by Sir Frederic Madden in the 24th volume of the "Archæologia." The device on the shield alluded to is a simple linear cross, the centre formed by a dotted circle, and each limb similarly terminated. By a reference to the accompanying Engraving it will not require much imaginative licence to detect a similar device, the form of the Chess-piece rendering it necessary that the cross should be somewhat distorted.

We are already fortunate in possessing the opinions of three of our most distinguished archaeologists on the subject of the Warrington Chessmen. After stating his conviction that the relics are unquestionably Chess-pieces, Sir Frederic Madden (in himself a host) thus continues:—"The period to which they belong is a more difficult question; but, from the rude style of ornament, I should certainly judge them more anterior to the twelfth century, and perhaps as early as the tenth. * * * The workmanship of the pieces found at Warrington is so rude that they may have been executed by a Scandinavian, an Anglo-Saxon, or a German hand; and no doubt the history and supply of the material of which they are made (as in the case of the Lewis Chessmen, made of the teeth of the walrus) would have considerable weight in determining the people by whom they were cut and engraved." Mr. Charles Roach Smith says "the Chessmen may be as old as the ninth or tenth century. At the same time they may be as late as the twelfth. I should not think they are of a date much more recent than the latter, and it is more likely they are older." Mr. Albert Way concurs with Mr. Roach Smith in the date which he assigns to the relics, and further considers them undeniably the fabrication of this country, and not of its foreign invaders.

HENSON'S PATENT RAIL.—Mr. Henson, of the London and North-Western Railway, whose covered waggon have already associated his name with the most valuable improvements in rolling stock, has devised a mode of construction for rails, by which greater stability, with an equal amount of elasticity, is given, and a saving caused at the same time of the serious expense attendant on the old system of laying the rails on right bearings, as well as the enormous amount of wear and tear and injury to the locomotives and rolling stock. This rail is of a conical form, expanding at the base, and therefore, as it were, self-sustaining. In place of going crosswise, like a bar-bridge, from one sleeper to another, Mr. Henson's rail is supported throughout its length upon a longitudinal sleeper. The line is thus continuously supported—the points of the sleepers being made to break with those of the rails; these sleepers are connected at intervals by wrought iron tie-rods or transverse timbers. The advantages of Mr. Henson's invention may be described to be "firmness of parts, great reduction in cost of maintenance, and unquestionable safety to passengers."

THE JESUITS.—Considerable excitement seems to prevail just now regarding the movement for causing the act of George IV., passed in the tenth year of his reign, to be put in rigid force, which require all Jesuits and other similar orders to register themselves in a given time. Several meetings have been held, and petitions adopted to both Houses of Parliament.



H.M. CORVETTE "AMAZON," IN A SQUALL.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AMAZON."

CONSIDERABLE interest is attached to the return of the *Amazon*, 26, Capt. Barker, with 58 survivors of the lamentable wreck of the *Birkenhead*.

The *Amazon* arrived at Spithead this morning from the China station and the Cape of Good Hope. She is 95 days out from Trincomalee, and has run over a distance of 54,076 miles during her commission. She has had perpetual summer the whole of her time, having been two summers at Hong Kong, the intermediate time being the summer season in the Straits of Malacca, with Captain Troubridge as senior officer; the remainder has been on the Singapore station, with Captain Barker as senior officer.

The *Amazon* sailed for Trincomalee on the 24th of January, and arrived at the Cape on the evening of the 2d of March, and sailed on the afternoon of the 7th. The *Castor* and *Rhadamanthus* were at anchor in Simon's Bay, and the *Styx* in Table Bay. While at Simon's Bay, she received on board 58 officers, seamen, marines, and boys, being the survivors of the *Birkenhead*, whom she has brought to England. She arrived at St. Helena on the morning of the 16th ult., and sailed on the afternoon of the same day. She arrived at Ascension on the morning of Sunday, the 21st, where she was detained until Monday afternoon to bring home eight invalids, five of whom were engaged and wounded in the expedition against Lagos.

About eight o'clock on the evening of the 30th March, being in

latitude 2 deg. N., longitude 21 deg. 40 min. W., the *Amazon*, being nearly becalmed, was struck by a sudden squall, which made her heel over nearly 23 deg. She had at the time thirteen sails set, out of which eight were split, viz. fore royal, fore topgallant-sail, fore topmast studding-sail, jib and flying jib, main royal, main topgallant and main-sails, mizen topsail, and topgallant-sails.

We are indebted to our obliging Correspondent for the accompanying Sketch of the vessel.

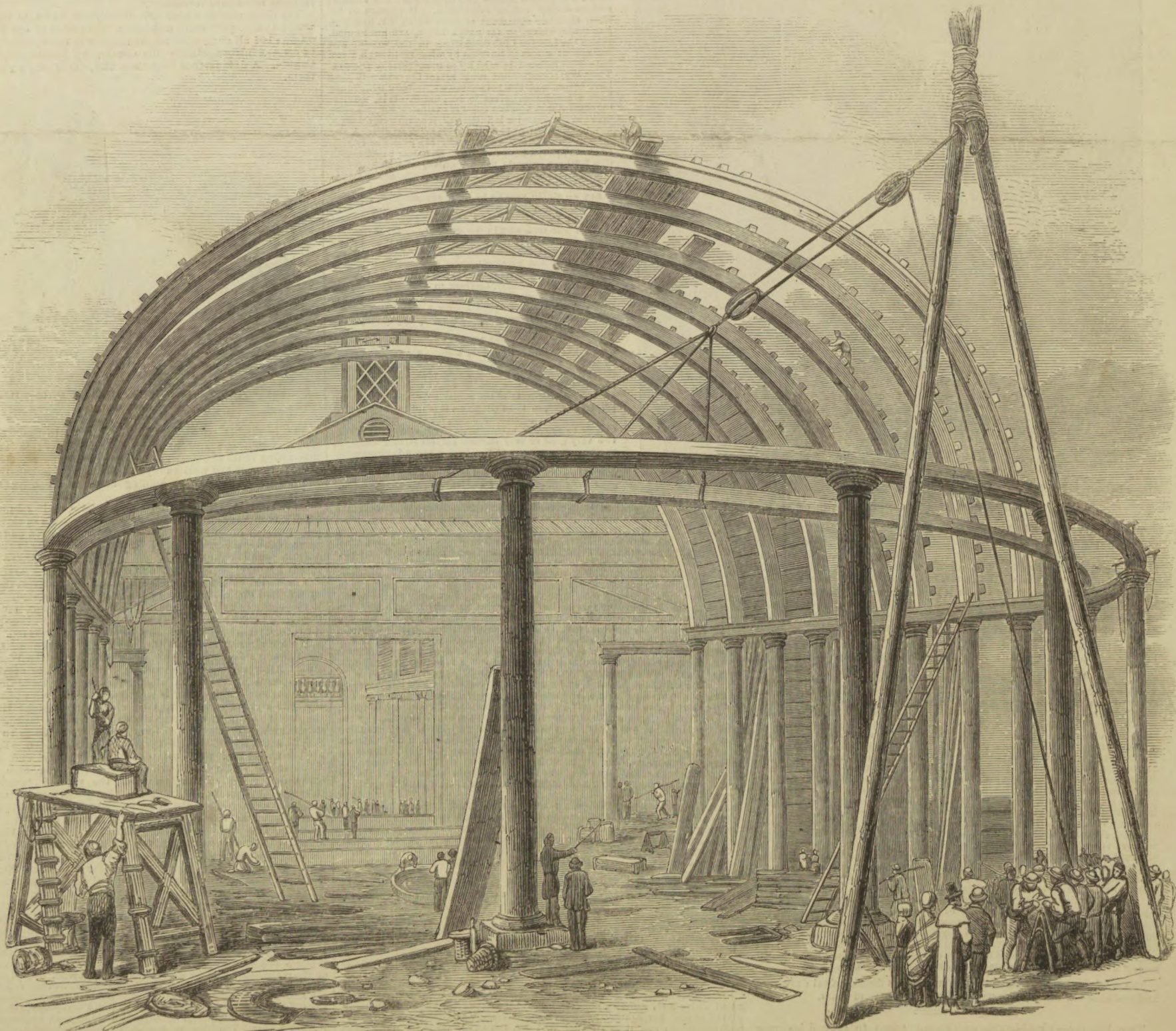
PATENT ANCHORS.—Six anchors have been landed at Woolwich dockyard, to contest the claim for superiority asserted by the several inventors. Monday and Tuesday they were subjected to the preliminary proof strain to entitle them to be transmitted to Sheerness, there to undergo a series of practical tests and trials in order to ascertain their relative holding powers, in presence of a committee of six naval officers selected by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and six of our most eminent shipowners, whose province it will be to select and determine by their verdict which possesses the greatest claim for future patronage. As soon as the holding properties of each are determined, they will again be sent to Woolwich to test their utmost strength by the hydraulic machine constructed for that purpose, strength and holding power being the two great essentials required in an anchor. The following is a brief summary of each invention. One made by Brown, Lennox, and Co., differs from the Admiralty anchor in section and length of shank, with a spear-shaped palm; another, by the same makers, patented by an American gentleman named Isaacs, somewhat complicated, with the view to avoid fouling. A Mr. Mitcheson has produced a very creditable anchor, made by David Holsgrove, of Sunderland. Lieutenant Rogers has two, made by Fox, Henderson, and Co., same as exhibited by him in Hyde Park, one being a kedge. Mr. Hontball and a Mr. Trotman have one each, combining many advantages, and made by Wood Brothers, of Liverpool and Stourbridge, who have obtained considerable renown in the manufacture of chain cables, for the superiority of which the Great Exhibition medal was awarded them.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of emigrants despatched from Liverpool for the United States during the last month was 25,492, the largest number that ever sailed in one month. The next greatest number was in the corresponding month of last year, when 24,000 and upwards left that port. The increase in April as compared with March was about 1000. The greater proportion of the emigrants are German and Irish, chiefly agricultural labourers. The emigration for Australia by means of Government aid is also very considerable. Between the 7th and 26th of last month three vessels with 926 emigrants sailed from the *dépôt* at Birkenhead, and on the 12th and 18th instant two large ships will sail thence for Australia with about 1300 emigrants.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MATERIALS, TO BE HELD AT CORK.

From the accompanying Sketch, as well as the daily reports, it will be perceived that the Building for this Great Exhibition is progressing; likewise the list of subscriptions from the wealthy and powerful of the land. This week we find, amongst other names, those of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby. Gratifying as these manifestations in favour of the movement must be to the original promoters of the Exhibition, a still more welcome result is the fact of the unprecedented (in Ireland) unanimity which pervades all classes, sections, and divisions of the entire country. Thus we find north and south, east and west contributing, not alone objects to fill the vacant space in its vast halls, but also large sums to aid the objects of the promoters.

Our View represents the entire *vis-à-vis* seen through the circular end of the Building, and looking into the great hall, a length of 255 feet, with 52 feet wide and 45 feet high. As will be seen, large numbers of workmen are employed; and the architects, J. Benson, Esq., and Sir Thomas Deane, who are most unremitting in their attentions, state that no doubt exists as to the certainty of the Building being ready to open as originally intended, on the 10th of June.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MATERIALS, TO BE HELD AT CORK.